BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SEPTEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,401—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

CHAMPAGNE.
VEUVE BINET FILS & CIE.
OF REIMS.
Shipped by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will [illegible] with the quality, and surprised only at its [illegible]. A sample free to [illegible] or Club.

RS. 66. RS. 66.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the *second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.I. CLYDE	4131	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept.
† ASSAM	3138	500	G. W. F. Browne	11th ,, Friday.
B.I. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne	9th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6600	1300	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.I. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers [illegible] there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

[illegible] Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names [illegible] for places in the Sleeping Cars.

[illegible] leaves the Company's Dockyard, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey [illegible] on board.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about:—13th and 28th September, and fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below. [illegible] Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 [illegible] Third Class respectively, inclusive [illegible] baggage will be delivered in LONDON [illegible], to the extent allowed in the [illegible]

Usual Discount [illegible] Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PO [illegible]			10th Sept.	1st Nov.
DOC. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	... ..	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	... ..	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	on or about 10th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Marsa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 57, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	3305	480	R. Garrick	5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3344	480	J. Laird	5th October.
ASIA	3550	480	J. Harris	25th ,,
VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russell	17th Nov.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will SAIL from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 19th Sept. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins, the (on deck), baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
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THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it, by A. Dacosta, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Rs. 11 Postage free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 2nd September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 1st September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Clicquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 61 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, —
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ..
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, —

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	—
Superior ,,	,, 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	—

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau La Ro[illegible]	,, 28 0	..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	,, 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 11 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 0	,, 31 0

BRANDY.

R. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	..
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	,, 19 8	,, ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 21 0	,, ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	,, ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	,, ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	,, 37 0	,, ...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
,,	22 8	
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	,, 18 0	..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, ..
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	,, 6 4	4 4
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	,, 5 4	...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	,, 14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½.	0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest .... per 1 lb. tin Rs. 1 4

FROM BUSH, BASSEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
Celery	,, ..	,, ..
French Beans	—	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	—	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	..	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	..	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	..	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	..	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	..	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	..	,, 1 4

AND FROM LUBECK.

Asparagus	2 8	,, 1 8
French Beans	....	,, 0 12
Green Peas	....	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	....	,, 0 12
Liver Sausages	....	,, 1 4
Brunswick Sausages	....	,, 1 8
Sarquellen Liberwurst	....	,, 1 8
Mettwurst	....	,, 1 8
Cervelatwurst	....	,, 1 0
French Champignons	....	,, 1 0
Yellow Turnips	....	,, 0 12

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUMILIO PINE TREE SOAP.

THIS Soap will be found most refreshing and agreeable.
Per box, 12 As.; per dozen boxes, Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

VETERINARY MEDICINE INSTRUMENTS, &c.

TREACHER & Co. prepare all kinds of animal medicines, the formulæ are selected from the best authorities and have been used with success for many years.

TREACHER'S ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS.

Highly approved of and recommended, Keeping Horses in a healthy state of body, and helping to ward off many diseases, as MANGE, &c., to which they are subject ......per bottle Rs. 1 a. 12

Condition, Cough, Fever,
Cordial. Diuretic, Physic,
And other BALLS made to order.

All the Medicines required for Veterinary use supplied at the lowest rates.

PRIVATE RECEIPTS faithfully prepared with the best and purest drugs.

Instruments of all kinds and at lowest rates.

Balling Irons,	Bistouris,	Blood Stick,
Flams,	Suture Needles,	Trocars,
Docking Machines,	Drawing Knives,	Firing Irons,
Hobbles,	Singeing Lamps,	Clippers,
	&c., &c., &c.	

COMPLETE POCKET SETS OF INSTRUMENTS, mounted in buffalo-horn handles, consisting of—

Fleam,	Castrating Knife,	Dressing Forceps,
Scalpel,	Gum Lancet,	Director,
Drawing Knife,	Seton Needle,	Probes,
Bistoury,	Rowelling Scissors,	Spatula,
Bleeding Lancet,	Sraight Scissors,	Suture Needles,
Abcess Lancet.	Artery Forceps,	

In folding morocco leather case .... Rs. 44

MEASURING STANDARDS
COMPLETE SADDLERY CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1888, of Rupees Twenty-six and Annas Four per Share, will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 1st September, 1888.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, 29th August, 1888.

HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE NEW PRESSING PLANT by NASMYTH WILSON & Co., consisting of Half Press, Finishing Press, Engines, Boiler and accessories, all of the latest design with most recent improvements.

This machinery is capable of pressing 25 to 28 bales per hour.

DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN AT ONCE.
Apply to
F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer,
9, Marine Street, Bombay.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.
K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population, would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SADDLERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

Bridles.
Curb Chains.
Head Collars.
Holster Straps.
Riding Bits.
Surcingles.
Stirrup, Iron.

Driving Reins.
Cruppers.
Head Stall Bridles.
Martingales.
Saddle Girths.
Spurs.
Stirrup, Leather.

Driving Bits.
Kneecaps.
Lip Straps.
Rein Holders.
Saddle Cloths.
Spur Leather.
&c., &c.

RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.

Driving Whips, Pair or Single, Tandem, or Four-in-hand, made from the best old thorns of seasoned holly. With Leather Handles, plain or chased Mounts. Tonga and Ghorawalla's Whips.

Hunting and Gentlemen's Whips, Malacca Cane, Braided Gut, Stag Crooks, or Plated Hammers, Jockey Whips, Braided Gut, Plated or Silver Mounts, Ladies' Riding Whips, Black or White, with plain Mounts, Animals Heads, Silver, Plain or Chased, and Gold, Dog Whips, Malacca Cane, or Braided Gut. Spare thongs, Riding Canes, Whip Cord, &c

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORTS.
CUTLER PALMER & CO.S
INVALID'S PORT, *GOLD CAPSULE.*
FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER PALMER & CO. BOMBAY
IMORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

OLD VATTED "FERRINTOSH" { As supplied to Royalty. Very old and choice. PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla, Bombay; and Poona.

BURKE'S BASS'S BEERS { Light and Ordinary Gravities, the finest Beers imported. PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla, Bombay and Poona.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED RATES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger [illegible] Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	[illegible]
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,,	[illegible]
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	[illegible]
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,,	75
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,,	63

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON [illegible] SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to [illegible]

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 3,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, [illegible]

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, [illegible] Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, [illegible] Bungalows, Household Furniture, [illegible] Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, [illegible] most favourable terms. Goods on the [illegible] Kerosine Oil, also covered.

Fire Premiums for [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on ACCEPTED lives. [illegible]

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to [illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

[illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

THE LITERARY ALBUM,
A MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF IMPORTANT and USEFUL Reproductions from all the Best ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and INDIAN PERIODICALS.

The Reproductions relate to SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS, LITERATURE, &c., and are selected with great care and judgment.

It is conducted from the month of June by a Journalist of about 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Subscription, (Local) in advance, Rs. 3; including postage, Rs. 3-4.

Apply at The RIPON PRINTING PRESS, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

AGENT IN POONA:—MR. [illegible] ICHHAPURIA, No. 2, Main Street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne [illegible] Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. [illegible]

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne [illegible]

CAUTION.—[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons	Commander.	On or about.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	J. E. Kewley	21st Sept.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers; can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles. The Saloon and Cabins are all on upper deck. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st Aug. 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	30th Sept.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Nov.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following cargo steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of engines, will sail as follows :—

				about
EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard.	3,600	400	20th Sept.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	13th Oct.
METHLEY HALL	A. Buck	3,500	400	13th „
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd „
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3,500	400	30th „

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th Aug., 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "LA BOURDONNAIS" arrived from Marseilles, Aden, and Kurrachee, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain JOURDAIN, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within eight days of her arrival.

FOR SALE.

THE MALUKAWALLA Tea and Zemindari Estate, consisting of about 120 acres of good arable land; 61½ acres under yielding tea, 4½ under crops, and the balance, principally Sal Jungle and waste land. A Manager's Bungalow, rented at present at Rs. 35 per month, and factory and other out-houses on premises. The Estate adjoins the Dehra Doon Tea Company's lands, and is within a few miles of Dehra, with a good drivable road all the way in. For further particulars

Apply to LESLIE ROGERS, Superintendent, Kowlagarh Tea Estate, Dehra Doon.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
OFFER

A POPULAR SIZED STOPPERED WHITE GLASS BOTTLE OF PERFUME,

in the following well-known varieties,

ESS BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, STEPHANOTIS, VIOLET, WHITE ROSE, FRANGIPANNI, HELIOTROPE, JASMIN, OPOPONAX and YLANG YLANG, and last but not least our own specialite, BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS,

for

ONE RUPEE

Re. 1.

This is something never attempted before. The perfume is the most delicate and sweet, and is imported direct from the best known and richest perfume farm in France.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, Limit[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given tha[illegible] ORDINARY GENERAL ME[illegible] holders of the above Company will [illegible] tered Office, No. 7, Church Gate [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Se[illegible] the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt [illegible]
2. To elect Directors [illegible] terms of Clause 88 of t[illegible]
3. To elect Audit[illegible] to transact such ot[illegible] before the meetin[illegible]

[illegible] Agents.

[illegible], Limited.

[illegible] that the SECOND [illegible] MEETING of the Share- [illegible] will be held at its Register- [illegible] Street, at 2-30, p.m., on [illegible] ber, 1888, to transact the [illegible] Directors' Report and the [illegible] Company made up to 30th June, [illegible] elect Directors in place of those who retire in terms of clause 89 of the Articles of Association.

3. To elect auditors and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may lay before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th to 27th September, 1888, both days inclusive.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1	Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2	„	„	Soundy	„ 275
3	„	„	Collard and Collard	„ 325
4	Semi-Grand	„	Erard	„ 360
5	Plain Square	„	Maud	„ 250
6	„	„	Doener	„ 650
7	Semi-Grand	„	Broadwood	„ 400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard	by	Chappel.	„ 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 7½ per share of and Rs. 150 and Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 200 (equal to 10 per cent. per annum), is declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Registered Office of the Co., No. 15, Bank Street, Fort.

By order of the Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 24th Aug., 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

THE REV. W. FRASER, M. A.,
Vicar of St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, Cornwall,

RECEIVES a limited number of young gentlemen to educate with his own son. Beautiful and large house in its own ground, mild and healthy climate, lovely scenery, boating, driving, &c. Every attention paid to ensure religious and moral training, with best of education.

English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c.

Terms, £60 a year. Reduction for brothers.

5 miles from Plymouth, where the West Indian and other mails call.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DIVIDEND of Rupees (60) sixty per share and bonus on shareholders contributions for the year ending 30th June, 1888, have been declared and made payable on and after the 3rd September, 1888, on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By order,
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th August, 1888.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 (Twenty) per share (free of Income-Tax) for the year ended 30th June, 1888, is declared payable at the Company's Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1888, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 22nd inst., on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th August, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the 1st and 10th October, 1888, for the supply to this Company on and after the 15th October, 1888, of 1,300 Tons of Teak Timber to the following specifications :—

To be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon Teak in straight square logs in quality fully Indian, first class, without holes, shakes, wens on their edges, knots, beetle or other holes, and free from sap.

1,000 tons to be in logs at least 15 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long, and from at least 12 inches square and upwards, and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log. The other 300 tons to be in logs 19 feet long and measuring 15 inches on any of the sides and at any part of the log.

The price is to include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Stores Depot, Parel. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Timber," and each tender must be accompanied by a security deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the tender will not be received.

All securities must be endorsed in favour of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. [illegible] BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, [illegible] August, 1888.

[illegible]NAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for [illegible] of 6,000 (six thousand) tons best [illegible] screened LOCOMOTIVE COAL and [illegible] tons best screened DAVISONS WEST [illegible] COAL to the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, [illegible] Storekeeper, State Railway Department, [illegible] opened by him in the presence of [illegible] tenderers as may choose to attend at 12 o'clock [illegible] WEDNESDAY, 12th September, 1888, at his [illegible] Apollo Street, Fort.

[illegible] Tender will be considered unless submitted in the [illegible] form and accompanied with the necessary [illegible] deposit in currency notes or Government securi[illegible]

[illegible] Tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the [illegible]-Gondal Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 19th [illegible]ember, 1888.

The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

For full particulars and forms of tender apply at the office of the Port Storekeeper State Railway Department, 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

J. B. SPARKS, Lt.-Col.,
Port Storekeeper.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP BRASS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 100 tons of Scrap Brass, of which 90 tons are in loose pieces, and 10 tons in Ingots, now lying in the Branch Stores, Locomotive Department, Parel, where same can be viewed on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit as security of Rs. 50 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 2,000.

Purchasers, whose Tenders may be accepted, must pay for and take delivery of the metal, where it now lies, within 40 days from notification by the Acting Agent of acceptance of their Tender, otherwise the sale may be cancelled by the Agent, and the amount of security deposited forfeited to the Company without the necessity of showing any loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th August, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 5th proximo, offers for the purchase of any quantities out of the following lots of old Material, *viz.* :—

250 tons broken Cast Iron Chairs, at Wari Bunder.
50 tons Wrought Iron Spikes „ „
200 tons old Steel Wheel Tyres, at Parel Stores.
30 tons old Wagon Ironwork, at Parel Loco. Works,

lying at the places abovementioned, where the same may be viewed on application to the Storekeeper or Wharf Superintendent.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs 500.

Payment must be made before delivery.

On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once, a further payment of Rs. 10 per ton as additional security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which, the whole amount deposited in the first instance, and the further payment made on acceptance of Tender, will be forfeited to the Company, without the necessity of proving any actual loss to the Company by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

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NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
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BANK LACED POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
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"EXCELSIOR" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
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All the above are in four [illegible] each, which may be had singly.

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	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
[illegible]	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and engined	[illegible]	per [illegible]
COMMERCIAL BANK—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0	„
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size than the above	1 12	„
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"GLOBE," No. 7, extra large	0 12	
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Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Hindu Cricket Club (return).
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
The Jamsetjee Nusservanjee Petit Reading Room Annual Meeting, Colaba, 5-30 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Chupra (s), from Moulmein; and Labourdonnais (s), Marseilles.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Goa (s), for Calcutta and Coast; Clan Murray (s), Dunkirk; and Sirocco (s), Karachi.

Fair.—The annual Bhimnath Temple Fair will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic for the week ending 11th inst. was 90,734 maunds, and in money Rs. 28,079.

Grounding of a Coal Barge.—A barge belonging to Messrs. Khambatta and Co., laden with 100 tons of coal ran on a rock off Mallet Bunder, on Thursday morning, while proceeding from Clerk Basin to the Prince's Dock. The barge was subsequently got off by the harbour authorities, who rendered prompt assistance.

Accident on Boardship.—A stevedore's labourer, a Mahomedan, about 20 years of age, accidentally fell into the hold of the s. s. Armenia lying in the Prince's Dock, on Thursday, and severely injured his head and other parts of his body. He was picked up in an unconscious state, and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Luximon Suddoo, a labourer, aged 45 years. Deceased on the 19th ultimo was engaged in pulling a truck laden with an iron boiler, when one of the wheels passing over his left foot crushed it. Gangrene setting in shortly after he died from its effects on Thursday. A verdict in accordance with the facts was recorded.

Furious Driving.—The Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck yesterday applied to the Magistrate for a summons against a coachman, named Ghevan Bicka, for furious driving. He stated he was driving in the Fort, when the other man's gharry collided with his dog-cart and damaged it. The reverend gentleman admitted he was on the wrong side of the road, but that was due to the other side being blocked by the tram and carts. A summons was granted.

A Nuisance.—A European yesterday applied to Mr. Crawley-Boevey for a summons against the Parsee residents of a house in Hornby Road. He stated as he was passing on the foot-path in Hornby Road somebody threw a quantity of rubbish out of the window, and it fell on him, completely spoiling his clothes. He really believed it was unintentionally done, but it was a great nuisance and annoyance to passers-by. His Worship did not grant a summons. He thought if any damage had been done the applicant had a remedy in the Civil Court.

[illegible] P. R. Volunteers.—The following programme [illegible] is to be played on the Esplanade by the band [illegible] Railway Volunteers at the cricket match [illegible] Royal Artillery and the Railway Offices, [illegible] weather permitting :—

March	Jubilee	R. Smith.
Overture	French Comedy	K. Bela.
Valse	Maid of the Mill	Liddell.
Fantasia	Concord	Victor Buot.
Valse	Blondinette	W.V. Scholes.
Mazurka	Love's Greeting	Faust.
Galop	Carillon	Lientner.

An Alarm of Fire.—At about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening smoke was discovered issuing from an empty room on the second floor of a three-storeyed house in Mahadeo Gully, Lohar Chawl. The door was forced open by the neighbours, and a bluish flame was observed to come from the floor. Water was thrown on it, but without any effect. On the arrival of the police and the landlord of the house, some portions of the floor were dug up, and some pieces of phosphorus were discovered, which had ignited on being exposed to the air. The landlord stated that about five months ago he had a new floor of earth put in the room, and that the phosphorus must have got mixed with the earth.

The New Debtors' Imprisonment Act.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott in chambers, Mr. Dinsha, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared on behalf of his client, Burjorjee Rustomjee Limboowalla, the plaintiff in a suit against Memon Abdoola Jewa, in support of a notice issued under the Debtors' Imprisonment Act, requiring the defendant to show cause why a writ of arrest should not be issued and why he should not be committed to jail. The defendant did not appear. The learned judge said that, under the new Act, he could not send to jail a defendant unless the plaintiff proved that the defendant had means to pay. No such proof being given, the notice was discharged.

Dynastic Disputes in Palitana.—Kumar Shri Samatsingji has arrived at Rajkot, and has given another application to the Political Agent, on the information of Miss Wycoff, disputing the birth of an heir apparent to H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.—*Kathiawar Times.*

[illegible] of Damaun.—His Lordship the Bishop [illegible] issued a circular letter, intimating [illegible] consecrate his Diocese to N. S. [illegible] Lady of Piety). The ceremony of [illegible] will shortly take place amid great [illegible].—*The Anglo Lusitano.*

SHOOTING MATCH AT NAGPORE.

The return match between six members of "A" Company, Nagpore Volunteer Rifles, and six officers of the Native Infantry (23rd) took place on the Rifle Range of the latter, on Wednesday, when "A" Company again proved victorious by 22 points. It must, however, be recorded, that owing to regimental duties, the officers were unable to put their best team in the field, and at the last moment were compelled to take two native officers in to make up the number. Refreshments were supplied by the unconquered six who have won every match they have fired this season, and they are not a few. Wimbledon targets and scoring, any position, seven rounds. The following were the scores :—

NAGPORE VOLUNTEERS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Vol. T. Bailey	31	28	59
Vol. S. Slator	28	30	58
Corpl. B. Dodd	29	29	58
Cl.-Sgt. J. Godfrey	28	29	57
Sergt. J. Dodd	30	19	49
Corpl. D. Hopson	28	17	45
	174	152	326

OFFICERS 23RD NATIVE INFANTRY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Tuite	28	28	56
" Erck	29	24	53
Col. Gordon	25	26	51
*Subadar Cassim	23	26	49
*Jemadar Sheikhumbrum	27	22	49
Surgeon DeCosta	23	21	44
Total...	155	147	302
*Add 2 points for Snider Rifles			2
			30

THE NIZAM AND SIRDAR DILAR JUNG

TRANSFER OF FIFTY LAKHS OF STOCK.

Sirdar Dilar Jung yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court with his solicitor, Mr. Bayley. Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, also attended.

Mr. Hemming stated he had been authorized by Sir Asman Jah to ask Sirdar Dilar Jung to attend before a Presidency Magistrate and sign a transfer of £310,000 of stock of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway to H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Sirdar had been acquainted with that request, and they now appeared before his Worship to execute the transfer.

Sirdar Dilar Jung said he would sign the transfer, and added he did so to meet the views of the Government, and at their request.

The necessary document was then signed before the magistrate, and the parties left the court.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above Fund :—

	Rs.
Mr. Dad[illegible] Manockji Limji	200
Major-General J Harpur	30
Mr. Munsukharam Surjaram Tripathi..	21
	251
Amount previously acknowledged ...	24,295
Total...	24,546

DOSABHOY FRAMJI,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HARKISONDAS NUROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.

The *World* gives some interesting particulars respecting the son of Lord Salisbury. Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Salisbury's third son, who is going to marry Lady Eleanor Lambton, Lord Durham's sister, is a barrister, and was called to the Bar last January. He is considered a young man of great promise and ability, and the flower of the family. Lord Cranborne is a good speaker, but, owing to his indifferent health, he has not had many opportunities of distinguishing himself. Lord William was a hard-working curate at Yarmouth, but is now going to the rich family living at Hatfield. Lord James is a soldier; and another son, Lord Hugh, has yet to win his spurs. Lord Robert ought to succeed at the Bar; for he has a pleasant manner and appearance, is a good speaker, and on his mother's side ought to have inherited the legal qualities of his grandfather, Baron Alderson, who was one of the greatest lawyers, and who, besides, achieved the distinction never done before or since, of being both Senior Classic and Senior Wrangler of his year at Cambridge.

CRICKET.

ROYAL ARTILLERY *VS.* G. I. P. RAILWAY OFFICES.

The first of the matches between these two cricket clubs was played yesterday at Colaba, and resulted in a draw; but as a single day's match is usually decided by the first innings, victory may be regarded as lying with the Railway team. The captain of the Railway team, having won the toss, elected to bat, and this very wisely, as after tiffin, when the ground became somewhat cut up, it was difficult for the batsmen to act on the defensive. Lake and Harrington were the first to appear at the wickets, to face the bowling of Rivel and Ferguson, and after half an hour's careful play Harrington gave Onions a chance, which was readily accepted (1 for 13). George joined Lake, and now some pretty and free cricket was noticed. The former hit out freely, and it was not long before tens followed one another, until at 48 George, in attempting to cut one off Bradley, missed his judgment, and was clean bowled. Howard followed, but after scoring two singles was clean bowled by Vanderzee, who had taken up the leather from West, (3 for 50.) The rest of the players did not score beyond a few singles, and the innings closed for 91 at 1-15p.m. At 1-20 p.m. the Gunners commenced their innings, Ferguson and Vanderzee being sent in to face the attack of Clark and Rhenius. Rhenius bowled in grand style, and it was not long before he scattered Vanderzee's timbers, who was playing very carefully. Onions followed; but retired clean bowled by Rhenius after having scored a single. Rivel followed, but did not stay long, retiring after a hit for two, clean bowled by Rhenius. An adjournment was then made for tiffin, which was kindly provided by the Officers at the Royal Artillery Mess close by. After an hour play again commenced, but the players did not score beyond a single or two, George's bowling being too much for the batsmen, who were reported to have been not so strong as the Gunners are usually wont to put into the field. The innings closed for 52; Ferguson, who batted very freely, being himself responsible for more than half the total, *viz.* 30.

The second innings was begun; but owing to want of time was not completed, and hence no details are furnished.

The following are the scores in the first innings :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY OFFICE.

G M Lake, run out, b Rivel	29
A F Harrington, c Onions, b Ferguson	9
W George, b Bradley	22
A O Howard, b Ferguson	2
H J Clark, c Onions, b Bradley	3
W H Hussey, c West, b Bradley	8
E Waller, b Bradley	5
G Mayers, b Bradley	0
T Rhenius, c Baker, b Bradley	3
c Rowbotham, b Rivel	5
W Jervis, not out	1
Extras...	9
	91

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Corpl Ferguson, b George	30
Lt Vanderzee, b Rhenius	4
Corpl Onions, b Rhenius	1
Private Rivel, b Rhenius	2
Baker, c Mayers, b George	2
Green, b George	2
Russell, b George	0
West, b George	4
Bradley, c Howard, b Clark	2
Capt Moberly, not out	0
Lt Morris, b George	0
Extras ...	5
Total ...	52

The return match will be played to-day on the Esplanade at 2 p.m. The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will be in attendance.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT *VS.* INDIAN MARINE.

This match was played on the "Co-operage" ground on Monday afternoon, August 27th, and resulted in an easy victory for the Ordnance. The following are the score :—

ORDNANCE.

1st Innings.

Lieut. Penstone, b Beaumont	11
Bomonji, run out	1
Pinsent, c St. John, b Beaumont	6
Capt. Jervois, R.A., not out	60
Plumley, (Sub.), b St. John	10
Tyler, c Pickard, b St. John	4
Kennedy, c Pickard, b St. John	6
Evans, b St. John	5
Copus, l b w, St. John	0
Arnold, b St. John	8
Edulji, b Beaumont	4
Extras	9
	124

INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Matthews, b Pinsent	3	b Cruickshank	11
Lamb, b Cruickshank	0		
Pickard, run out	23	c Pinsent, b Cruickshank	12
Beaumont, b Pinsent	0	not out	5
St. John, c Evans, b Cruickshank	1	b Pinsent	8
Walker, c and b Cruickshank	5	b Cruickshank	2
Grimston, b Pinsent	2		
White, b Pinsent	0	not out	1
Fuller, l b w, Pinsent	0		
McArthur, not out	3		
Nemo, absent	0		
Extras	1	Extras	1
Total...	38	Total...	40

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT *VS.* ROYAL ARTILLERY SERGEANTS.

This match was played at Colaba, on Thursday, August 30, and resulted in a win for the Ordnance. Arnold was run out after the match had been won. The following are the scores :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY SERGEANTS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Tate, b Arnold	3	c Penston, b Jervois	0
Dorwood, b Arnold	7	b Pinsent	1
O'Brien, b Arnold	0	b Pinsent	5
Claridge, b Pinsent	12	c and b Jervois	5
Farrel, c Jervois, b Pinsent	1	b Pinsent	1
Hodges, b Pinsent	9	b Arnold	0
T Hewes, run out	5	hit wicket, b Jervois	2
Tuppor, b Arnold	4	c and b Pinsent	9
Sullivan, c and b Pinsent	5	b Pinsent	12
Workman, not out	4	b Jervois	3
J Hewes, l b w, b Pinsent	2	Not out	5
		Extras	2
Total...	52	Total...	45

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lt Penston, b Hodges	15	l b w, b Claridge	6
Holborn, b Hodges	0	b Claridge	7
Arnold, b Hodges	6	run out	4
Pinsent run out	5	not out	1
Capt Jervois, RA, b Hodges	0	b Claridge	33
Lt Brumby, b Claridge	1		
Tyler, b Claridge	2	l b w, b Claridge	3
Evans, c O'Brien, b Hodges	5		
Head, b Claridge	1		
Dowley, not out	1		
Plumley, c and b Claridge	5		
Extras	3	Extras	2
Total...	44	Total...	56

BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

An adjourned meeting of Bapty Brothers, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the mill, Falkland Road, Mr. J. P. Cornforth presiding. The chairman stated that, at the last meeting, a question arose as to whether the votes of the shareholders present should be counted by a show of hands or according to the proxies held by some of them. The company's solicitors had been consulted and the opinion of Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, had been obtained upon the question. Counsel's opinion was read to the meeting, and oral explanations were given by Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, the company's solicitors, in answer to questions put by the Rev. Mr. Greig, a shareholder. A discussion arose between Mr. Greig, the chairman, Mr. Frere, and others, as to the interpretation to be put upon the word "poll" as used in the articles of association of the company. Mr. Greig contended that the articles of association were inconsistent with one another, and that the opinion of counsel clashed with the opinion which the general body of shareholders would be led to form from the fact that a poll had been demanded. Mr. Greig said the point was a very important one, and he suggested that the directors should further consult Mr. Jardine as to the precise meaning of his deliverance on the point. The chairman said that, if Mr. Greig put into writing the question he had raised, he would have it submitted for answer by Mr. Jardine. Mr. Allan Turner said that until a poll was demanded, they should not go to any expense in further consulting counsel. The chairman stated that, since the last meeting, a letter had been received from two shareholders, Messrs. Jamsetjee Cowasjee and Ardasir Nowrojee Davar, protesting against the resolutions passed for selling the surplus land of the company, &c., as they were *ultra vires*. The only business for which the meeting was called was to consider whether the company should be wound up or not; and that having been disposed of the rest of the business transacted was *ultra vires*. The chairman said that, under the circumstances, no business could be transacted at the meeting, which accordingly adjourned.

In an experimental competition between the Lebel and Gras rifles, conducted in the presence of M. Carnot, at the School of St. Cyr, the squad of fifty men armed with the former, in the space of 32 seconds, fired 150 more cartridges than their competitors with the Gras. Moreover, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory conditions of firing, resulting from the use of the repeating system, the percentage of Lebel shots striking the target was double that attained by the Gras.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with some [illegible] and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons.)

A MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GAVDAPA BIN SHIVLINGAPA AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decision of Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 10th May last, convicted both the prisoners of committing mischief by fire with intent to cause damage, and sentenced each of them to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200 each, or in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months each. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid as compensation to the complainant and other persons. Mr. Maneksha appeared for the accused; and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

It appeared that, at noon, on the 23rd March last, the complainant's and sixteen other stacks of hay lying contiguous to it were wholly burnt down. Two witnesses deposed that, as they were passing by at the time, they saw both the accused in the very act of firing the stacks. They rushed forward and seized the accused, holding them until two other persons, on hearing the alarm, came to their assistance. The accused were made over into the custody of the police patel in the presence of a crowd of villagers. On behalf of the defence, it was urged that the whole case for the prosecution was a baseless fabrication. The accused were not even present in the village at the time of the fire, and advantage was taken of the fire to get up a false charge against them. There were factions in the village, and while the accused belonged to one faction, the police patel and his witnesses belonged to the other faction. They were arrested on a Saturday, on which day they returned to the village. They further produced evidence of an *alibi*. The Sessions Judge, disbelieving the evidence for the defence, and differing from the assessors, convicted and sentenced the accused as above stated. Their lordships, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the accused to be set at liberty. Their lordships were of opinion that the prosecution was got up maliciously. The fines, if paid, were ordered to be refunded.

A JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREEING.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DADA ANU.

This was a reference by Mr. Moscardi, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The accused, with Jiba, woman, wife of Vardha Nathu, was charged at the Ahmedabad Sessions with murder, in that they conspired to administer and did administer pounded dhatura seeds to the deceased, Kuber Nathu, elder brother of Jiba's husband. The jury found both the prisoners not guilty. As regarded Jiba, the Sessions Judge agreeing with the jury, acquitted her; but as regarded Dada Anu, his honor disagreed with the verdict of the jury completely, and made this reference to the High Court. Mr. Nagindas Tooloeydas appeared for the accused; and Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

It appeared that the deceased died of dhatura poisoning, and that the poison was administered in *khichri* (boiled rice) of which he had eaten. The jury found that it was not satisfactorily proved that the male accused had taken any part in the administration of the poison. But it appeared that he had made a statement before the Second-class Magistrate at Anand to the effect that he and the female accused had been guilty of illicit intercourse for some time; and that they bore the deceased enmity, because he had threatened to injure them by bringing a false charge against them or to kill them. Accused further stated that he had gathered and pounded the dhatura seeds, that the female accused had mixed the powder with the deceased's *khichri* in his presence, and that the deceased had eaten it in his presence, apparently unwarned as he was. Accused sought to palliate his guilt by the absurd excuse that he did not know that dhatura seeds were poisonous, and that he had merely brought and pounded the seeds at the request of the female accused. This statement the male accused repeated in substance before the committing Magistrate. In the Sessions Court, he retracted both statements, alleging that the police had compelled him to make them by beating him and frightening him. No proof was offered of the alleged police torture, nor did the accused say anything about it to the committing Magistrate. The nature of the statement showed that they were voluntary. Under the circumstances, Mr. Moscardi was of opinion that the verdict of the jury was wrong, and that the accused Dada Anu was guilty of the murder of the deceased.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, directed a notice to be served upon Bai Jiba to show cause why the order of acquittal should not be set aside and why she should not be re-tried by the Court of Sessions. The notice was made returnable in a month, and their lordships adjourned the disposal of the present reference till then.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAGHU BIN JANU.

This was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the accused by Mr. Hosking, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, on the accused's own plea of guilty, convicted him of murder; Mr. Vishnu K. Bhatavdekar appeared for the accused, and Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, remarked that the accused admitted having murdered his wife. He said that he saw her with another man whom he did not recognise; and that when they saw him, they both ran away. There was no doubt the accused suspected his wife of infidelity, but the Sessions Judge did not think he actually saw her with another man. The murder was commited deliberately, and his Honour could see no sufficient reason for not passing sentence of death. Their lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, confirmed the sentence of death.

(Before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Mr. Justice Birdwood.)

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* VANDRAVANDAS JAIKISSON.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 12th May last, convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust as a servant, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Shivshanker Govindram appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were that the complainant, Chimanlal Vasantram, kept a cloth shop near Champagully. The accused had been employed by him for some fifteen months to supervise and attend to the sale of cloth at his shop, and to collect outstandings. On the 20th April last, accused sold five bales of cloth to one Khimjee Lukhmidas for Rs. 592-1-7. The following morning, complainant demanded payment of the money, when it was discovered that, on the night previous, the accused had received the amount. On being questioned, accused admitted having received the money, but he failed to return it to complainant.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, in delivering judgment in the case, said: We are not satisfied in this case that the accused Vandravan was a clerk, and not a partner in the complainant's firm. The accused had adduced evidence to show that the complainant himself, on several occasions, admitted that he was his partner; and this evidence was corroborated by entries in the complainant's own book of accounts written by himself. The headings of the accounts of persons who are admittedly goomastas in the firm differ in a marked manner from the headings of the accused's account; and this difference to our minds is not satisfactorily explained. The accounts of the accused for the years Samvat 1943 and 1944 do not show any sums credited to him on account of wages, whereas the account of the goomastas, Jetha Vasta and Nathoo Purjee, for those years clearly show that their salaries for those years are credited in their accounts against sums drawn by them from time to time. It appears also from the accounts that it was the practise for the accused Vandravan to make over to the complainant portions of recoveries from time to time, and to get the remainder debited to his own account. The particular sum which forms the subject matter of the charge in this case was admitted by Vundravan as having been recovered by him for the firm, and he wanted to have the money dealt with in the way in which previous collections made by him had been dealt with. He said to the complainant: "Debit this sum to my account." It does not appear that, in doing this, Vandravan was acting dishonestly; and from the course of dealings between the complainant and himself, it may reasonably be inferred that he believed that he was entitled to have the money debited to his account. The chief element, therefore of the offence of criminal breach of trust charged against the accused— dishonesty—is thus wanting. We must therefore reverse that conviction and sentence passed by the Presidency Magistrate, and direct that the accused Vandravan Jaikisson be set at liberty.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

- *a* Lieut A J Huleatt, RE, Rawal Pindi.
- *a* Mr F Meehan, P W Dept, Nagpur.
- Mr N Laski, England.
- *a* Mr W E Middlemast, England.
- *a* Mr J P Hockley, England.
- *a* MrW D Arcy, England.
- Mr. E T Alland, Aden.
- *a* Mr. H J Ennson, Morvi.
- *a* Mr S Baily-Wells, Giridih, E I R.
- *a* Col M Gerrard, CB.
- *a* Surgeon-Major R Caldecott.
- *a* Revd R Slacke, Bhosawal.
- *a* Mr J H Landon, Karachi.
- *a* Lieut M Shipley, England.
- *a* Col W Hood, England.
- *a* Mr F H Hamilton, CS, Broach.
- Miss Hewett, Khandalla.
- *a* Mr and Mrs R Thomas, Abu.
- Mr F Place, Bombay.
- Lieut S L Craster, RE, Bombay.
- Mr and Mrs J Walker, Bombay.
- *a* Mr R Latham, Malabar.
- Mr M Schwer, Bombay.
- *a* Mr W Freericks, Zanzibar.
- Mr H F Weston, Bombay.
- Mr I Barrett, IM., Bombay.
- Mr I G Hall, Bombay.
- Mr B Schnable, Bombay.
- Mr C R Brendon, Bombay.
- Lieut H Kennedey, Bombay.
- Mr G F Mackrow, Bombay.

Residents left during the week marked thus *a*

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Rs. 1 and Rs. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

LORD REAY ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

The following is a report of the speech delivered by Lord Reay at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Female Training College at Poona on Wednesday :—

Your Royal Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen.—In the first place, I am certain all present will agree that our best thanks are due to H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught for graciously consenting to present the prizes on this occasion, and I feel sure that, as Mr. Kunte said just now, the students of this institution will not forget that graceful act in any little songs improvised by them. In the next place, I may congratulate the youthful performers whom we had the pleasure of seeing on the stage, and only hope that none of them have lost any ornaments during their exercises (laughter). Such occasions as the present are usually extremely happy, but to-day a cloud—and a dark cloud—hangs over our proceedings, in that I believe it is the last occasion on which we shall have an opportunity of congratulating Mrs Davies on the work done during the past year. In speaking of Mrs. Davies' work I find this difficulty—that it is impossible to allude to it except in the highest terms; whereas there are strict orders that a servant of the State is not to be praised for the performance of his or her duty. I must, therefore ask the audience to interpret anything that I may now say, not as praise bestowed on Mrs. Davies, but as an expression of regret at her approaching departure, (laughter). Mrs. Davies may justly lay claim to being the pioneer of female education in Western India. The beginning of all work is surrounded with difficulties, but if there has been any work more difficult than all others, it is that of laying the foundation of female education in this country. No one has described these difficulties better than has Mrs. Davies herself, and I will therefore read a portion of her answer to the Education Commission on this subject.

"Female education is as yet a tender plant which will need delicate and cautious fostering to bring it to anything like strength or maturity. Of course the greatest stumbling block in the way of female education is the early marriage system and the constant visits to the house of the mother-in-law entailed by it. The latter affects the children in the lower school to a much greater extent than it does the women of the Training College, who overrule love in their husbands power, but though the mother-in-law difficulty is in some degree overcome in their cases, they have still many drawbacks to contend against. These are the home duties, up by dawn grinding the corn for the consumption of the entire household, taking the clothes to the river to wash, bringing water from the wells, cooking the morning meal and after all this, attendance in their various classes. I wonder how many English women could pursue a course of study with any success under similar difficulties."

[The mother-in-law is not only an Eastern difficulty, but also a Western difficulty (laughter).]

But if Mrs Davies found her difficulties great in Guzerat, they have been still greater here. It was written by the Duke of Argylo in 1869—"Female education so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, is a reality among Parsees, but a pretence among Hindoos. Forty years ago it was a pretence among the Parsees also." Speaking twenty years after that almost prophetic expression of opinion, I can say that at the present time, female education among the Hindoos is beginning to be a reality; and if it is a reality, I much regret that it will no longer be so coupled with the name of Mrs. Davies. I wish I could do as Mrs Davies proposes, and appoint what she declares to be absolutely necessary—a female Inspectress for the Bombay Presidency. I should like very much to be able to avail myself of the services of Mrs. Davies herself in this manner. However, that is a matter I must leave to Mrs. Davies and Mr. Kirkham; and I must be careful in what I now say, bearing in mind the experience of a former occasion when I expressed a wish to establish another appointment. Then, on the following day I found my table covered with letters and telegrams from applicants, who thought themselves fit for the appointment, and I am afraid the same might happen again in this case if I ventured upon any opinion in the matter. (laughter.) Mrs. Davies' success in Guzerat was so marked as to meet with special recognition at the time of her leaving that province. It was then stated by the Educational Inspector in his report :—

"It is my pleasing duty to report that I consider the Institution to be in the highest state of efficiency, and that the Lady Superintendent has succeeded in a very unusual way in combining this efficiency with good discipline, and in securing for her College the high opinion and confidence of the whole of Guzerat."

I have no doubt that on the occasion of her leaving Poona, Mr. Kirkham will be able to fully endorse his high opinion of Mrs. Davies' capacity. Before leaving this subject, I will mention that in reply to a question as to whether, in the promotion of female education, ladies could give much help, Mrs. Davies stated that she had received much valuable assistance from Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Sheppard and Mrs. Newnham, and Mrs. Sheppard was in the habit of constantly visiting the District Girls' Schools, but that little help could be given except by ladies who had a good colloquial knowledge of the language. Mrs. Davies has herself passed the higher standard in Guzerat and Marathi, and I am quite sure that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, with her knowledge of the language, will endorse that opinion. I must again express my regret that this is the last time on which we shall see Mrs. Sheppard on an occasion of this sort. I know that she has done all she can in Guzerat by personal sympathy, and that when a schoolmistress has been in any difficulty, Mrs. Sheppard has thought nothing of riding out. Mrs. Sheppard thought nothing of having her pony saddled and riding any number of miles to the rescue. Lady Commissioners of Divisions can in that way do an immense deal of good, and in bidding Mrs. Sheppard farewell, I wish her God speed, and God's blessing.

The success of Female Training Colleges is a matter that may well puzzle the greatest philosopher. It is not book-learning that is required so much as sympathy and the exertion of personal influence. A very accomplished lady was once asked by a gentleman of her acquaintance, "Will you kindly tell me what you can do that others less highly educated, or equally-well educated, cannot also do." The lady asked him what he meant, upon which he replied, "Well, can you smile naturally and laugh heartily? Do you do it smilingly or as a drill-sergeant?" The main object of a scholmistress should be to elicit to the utmost the individuality of her pupils. Mrs. Davies has shown what it is to be an individuality, and how to get out of her pupils the same, and to teach them the power of moral ascendency. Individual attainments are not so much required as personal force of character, and a teacher should recognise that she has to develop the various and different characters of her pupils. Especially must she develop their moral character; she must develop modesty, without which no woman can be worthy of any position; and sympathy with their own race, without which they cannot gain the affection of others. I hope that whoever succeeds Mrs. Davies as Lady Superintendent of this institution will bear in mind the example of her predecessor. The great composer Gounod once said of himself :—"I began at 20 by being Gounod; at 30 I was Gounod and Moltzy; at 40 Moltzy and Gounod; and at 50 I was Moltzy." If Mrs. Davies' successor can say at 50. "I am Mrs. Davies," she will in my opinion be a very fortunate person. The teachers trained here have an important future before them: they will become in their villages centres of light not only to their country women, but through them to the men also. As accomplished young lady once said :—"A great power goes out from knowledge; but the greatest power is that of love without selfishness." The girls students of this Training College should understand that it is not through their *minds* that they can best mould and reform their pupils, but through their *hearts* by setting them an example of this love without selfishness. With these words I would wish to express what I believe to be the feelings of all present; and whilst again expressing my regret at Mrs. Davies' departure, I may express a hope that my successors may hereafter be able to say :—"This school has not degenerated, because the excellent example set has not been departed from."

Before leaving the Hall, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess inspected the work of the students, with which they expressed themselves highly pleased and satisfied. All of them personally congratulated Mrs. Davis and her young Lady Assistants on the highly satisfactory condition of the Institution for which which they are responsible.

The *Pioneer* has a moving tale to tell of agitation and anger and misunderstandings at Amraoti. Two doctors, a telegram, a whist account, a lady, and a certain amount of "envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness" help to make up the difficulty. About ten years ago, Dr. A. played a practical joke on Dr. B., his junior, by sending the latter a telegram, either in Dr. B.'s name or in the name of some other person. The wrong was not forgotten by the injured one, and when the other day the whist-book of the Amraoti Club was lost Dr. B. concluded that the man who had sent him a bogus telegram was the only man equal to the crime of taking it. Mrs. B., at all events thought so, and she said so. Then came a letter from Dr. A. calling for a withdrawal of the hasty conclusion, only to meet with the answer that Dr. B. was—well something that we would rather leave the *Pioneer* to be the sole proclaimer of. A reference to the Amraoti Club, sitting as a Court of Honour, resulted in the finding by fourteen to two that Dr. A. had not stolen the whist-book, but it did not bring peace to distracted Amraoti. A higher authority was then appealed to. The affair of the whist-book was officially "sent up," first to the Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti, next to the Judicial Commissioner himself. The collective wisdom of the three decided that in the interests of the service it was unadvisable that the two doctors should remain in the same station. But the transfer of the junior Dr. B., was not so easy as it looked, for Dr. A. held medical authority over the whole of the Berars, and were Dr. B. to remain under his orders, the stability of the Empire might be seriously endangered. So the sages of Amraoti called upon the Government of India to help them. The Government called for the papers, and was impressed with the seriousness of the charges—the stealing of the whist-book, to wit—brought by a subordinate officer against his superior, that it ordered Dr. B. to revert to military employment under the Madras Government, to which he naturally belongs, and so the rending of the Berars has been averted as completely as their rendition. The *Pioneer* draws from the incident the lesson that the Amraoti Club should in future chain their whist-book to the wall, which is practical.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

The following letter, signed "A.," appears in the Calcutta *Statesman* :—

Your article on the subject of Mr. Crawford in the *Statesman* of the 11th instant, is based on a misapprehension of the facts. You are wrong in accusing Lord Reay of a blunder. In the course which the Government has taken every move has been forced. There has been no 'cruel rashness,' nor anything of the kind. What happened was this. Mr. Crawford was suspended by order of the Government on the Monday. No idea of a criminal prosecution was at that time entertained against him, and it was universally and rightly believed that the enquiry would be made by a Commission. On Wednesday Mr. Crawford fled from Poona in disguise to Bombay, and was apparently on the point of leaving the country. What was the Government to do? To allow him to go with these proceedings impending over him was plainly undesirable, from the remarks it would have given rise to, while it was impossible to stop him, but in the way the law provides. There was but one method of doing so. An information had to be sworn before a magistrate to detain him by warrant. As soon, therefore, as his attempted flight became known, a meeting of the Council was called, and its decision was that he must be stopped, by the alternative of the criminal court. It was he himself who forced this course upon the Government. The Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Ommaney, drew up therefore such an information as was possible, and Mr. Vidal, the magistrate of Poona, thereupon issued a warrant of arrest. You have now the full history of his arrest, and who, I ask, is answerable for it but himself? As a fact it was greatly to his interest to force the Government upon this course, a point I will revert to presently. You will thus see, first, that suicide or flight was not, as you imagine, the alternatives before him; and second, that the Government, far from acting with cruel rashness, had its hand forced by Mr. Crawford himself. The real alternatives before him were a commission of enquiry or the magistrate's court, and I ask you to weigh impartially the relative disadvantages of each from Mr. Crawford's own point of view. A criminal court, as you probably may know, cannot take up more than three charges at a time, and it can take those up only when the grounds for them have all occurred within one year. But the charges against Mr. Crawford are, I believe, 50 in number, 20 of them being of a grave order, and extending over a long series of years. To prosecute these before a criminal court would necessitate 20 different disconnected cases, each series being rigidly severed from any and all charges connected with the others. A Commission, on the other hand, would deal with the charges as a whole, and any evidence that affected one charge would be more or less relevant to the others. It would wear an air of persecution to attempt to prosecute twenty different cases against any man, and two or three charges would have to be selected of necessity and the rest abandoned, let their nature be what it might.

In case of this kind, moreover, the moral evidence may fall far short of the legal, and a Commission would be bound to act on moral conviction while a criminal court cannot. A criminal court offers many chances of technical acquittal: a Commission none, while acquittal places the Government in a most invidious position. Mr. Crawford is popular, and an ordinary jury would be readily moved by sympathy which men of high ability and integrity selected from Mr. Crawford's own service would certainly not allow to influence them in such a case as this. I write thus only to shew that whether innocent or guilty, a man in Mr. Crawford's position would stand a far better chance before a criminal court than before a Commission, and that a Commission is far more likely to consult the interests of the public than a criminal court. The Government would never have thought of a criminal prosecution, but that Mr. Crawford's flight left them no alternative. Innocent or guilty it was greatly to Mr. Crawford's advantage to get the affair before a criminal court, and he compelled the Government to take this course, in full prospect of the obloquy which is now heaped upon it by his posing as a highly injured man. All this, obtained at the cost of a certain amount of unpleasant commiseration—readily condoned if he is innocent adding little to his disgrace, if guilty.

Since writing the above, I see that Government are moving for a Commission, as no one ever doubted they would. And Mr. Crawford's solicitor is trying to compel the prosecution to proceed into Criminal Court. What is his object in doing so? It is plain enough to.—Yours faithfully—A.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Gymkhana Cricket.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
Municipal Corporation.
Meeting, Pearse and Company, Limited.
The Hunmantrao Case, Poona.
" 5.—Meeting Town Council.
" 6.—Flower Show, Poona.
" 10.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Poona Polo Tournament.
" 11.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 12.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Town Council Meeting.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 15.—Legislative Council, Poona.
" 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
" 19.—Town Council Meeting.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 26.—Town Council Meeting.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
" 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	Sept.	6th,	9h. 47·4m.,	a.m.
First Quarter	"	13th,	2h. 51·2m.,	a.m.
Full Moon	"	20th,	10h. 15·6m.,	a.m.
Last Quarter	"	28th,	1h. 22·5m.,	p.m.

Days.		Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.		Sunset.		High Water.		Low Water.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat.	1	Gymkhana Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Hindoo Cricket Club, (return.) Opening of the Victoria Technical Institute, Parel. Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m. Cricket: Poona *vs.* Parsees, at Poona. Secunderabad Races.	5	46	6	13	8 7	1m 0a	0 2	23m 2a
Sun.	2	14th Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Assam.*	5	46	6	12	8 8	52m 25a	1 2	39m 52a
Mon.	3	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Pearse and Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, at Poona Cricket: Poona *vs.* The Old Cheltonians, at Poona.	5	47	6	11	9 9	38m 25a	2 3	28m 35a
Tu.	4	Departure of English mail per s.s. Clyde. Cricket: Poona *vs.* The Old Cheltonians, at Poona.	5	47	6	10	10 10	18m 14a	3 4	30m 14a
Wed.	5	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5	47	6	10	10 10	54m 58a	4 4	14m 51a
Thr.	6	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Bombay United S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Flower Show at Poona.	5	47	6	9	11 11	31m 39a	4 5	54m 26a
Fri.	7	Cricket: Poona *vs.* Bombay, at 11 a.m.	5	47	6	8	— 0	 7a	5 6	32m 1a

* Left Aden at noon, on Tuesday, 28th instant.

A Committee of officers will shortly assemble, the *Pioneer* understands, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to take up the question of the office establishments and allowances of the Divisional and District commands, how they stand at present and how far they may be modified in view of the approaching reorganisation.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888 :—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

SECUNDERABAD SKY RACES.

The second day's racing of the meeting was carried through on Tuesday afternoon, and some good fields faced the starter in the several races. The attendance in the enclosure and on the course was somewhat larger than on the previous day's racing, but H. H. the Nizam and the nobility of Hyderabad were once more conspicuous by their absence. The enclosure this year is a good deal bigger than it has been in previous years, an obvious convenience for those who do not hanker after sudden death from the heels of the restive race-horse. The band of the 7th Hussars was again in attendance and played some charming airs during the lengthy intervals between the races.

Messrs. Miller and Brittain and Archer and Co., had their hands apparently full and seemed willing to accommodate backers according to their every whim, even as far as taking the odds about which an'mal would be last in the race. The lotteries at the Club on Monday night were well attended and speculation was brisk. The six lotteries, of which two were held on the pony selling race, showed a total of about Rs. 9,000 laid out. The winners turned up pretty evenly from among favourites and outsiders, and the finish of most of the races was close and well contested. The prizes were well divided between the local and outside stables.

"The Champion Hurdle Race"—Rs. 300. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 2st. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times or oftener 15 lbs., extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Distance 2 miles over 8 flights.

Capt J Hone's br w m Brown Bess, Owner	1
Mr Jone's blk w g Darkie, Owner	2
Mr Leo's b w g Kanaka, Mr Arbuthnot	3
Mr Nicholson's blk w g Burra Burra, Mr Crawley	0

Lottery.—Tickets Rs. 500, Brown Bess Rs. 310, Kanaka Rs. 50, Darkie Rs. 10, Burra Burra Rs. 5.

"The Liliput Hurdle Race"—Rs. 200. For all Ponies, C-B's 13-3, Arabs and other 13-2 to carry 11st. 7lb., 3 lbs. allowed for every inch under. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs., extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Distance 1½ mile over 6 flights.

Hon E Lascelles's g a p Whiteflag, Hon J Beresford. } Mr Crawley's d w m Enid, Owner }	dead heat.
Mr Bowley's g a geld Ploughboy, Owner	3
Mr Woolmer's b a p The Gift, Owner	0
Mr Earnest's g cb m Kitty, Hon E Lascelles	0
Captain Buckley's ch a p Joe Miller, Mr Holds	0

Lottery.—Tickets Rs. 1,000, Enid Rs. 760. The Gift Rs. 140, Ploughboy Rs. 110, Kitty Rs. 55, Joe Miller Rs. 10, Whiteflag, Rs. 15.

"The Desert Stakes"—Rs. 300. For all Arabs and C-B's. Weight for age and class raised 2st. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. in addition to all other allowances. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Carew's b a h Sultan Mr. Hodsworth,	1
Golconda Confederate's g a h Prince Charming, Mr. Lawless	2
Major Beaver's ch a h Fortune. Mr. Locke	3
Mr. Percival's g a gal Mehjidie, Mr. Kempton	0
Mr. Cook's g a gal Deerfoot, Major Beaver	0

Lottery.—Tickets Rs. 1,000, Fortune Rs. 480, Prince Charming Rs. 200. Deerfoot Rs. 50, Sultan Rs. 46, Mehjidie Rs. 40.

"The Mofussil Stakes"—Rs. 300. For all Ponies. C-B's 13-3, others 13-2. Weight for age, class and inches. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Distance ¾ mile.

Major Beaver's b a p Sharp, Mr Locke	1
Dr Lawrie's b cb p Kandalla, Mr Lawless	2
Captain Haygate's b a p Hercules, Owner	3
Mr H Gough's g a p Aristocrat, Owner	0
Mr H Gough's b a p Shark, Mr Woolmer	0
Mr J Wadia's g a p Grey Dawn, Owner	0

Lottery.—Tickets Rs. 1,000. Sharp Rs. 510, Aristocrat Rs. 180, Khandalla Rs. 20, Hercules Rs. 15 Grey Dawn Rs. 5. Time. 1 min 29 secs.

"The Mo[illegible]"—Rs. [illegible]. For all Ponies. C-B's 13-3, Arabs and others 13-2. Winner to be sold for Rs. 500, to carry 11-7. 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 under. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr Kempton's d cb p Balootra, Rs. 200, Owner	1
Capt Shute's b p Mack, Rs. 500, Mr Locke	2
Mr Osburne's br cb p Brown Bread, Rs. 100, Mr Lawless	3
Mr Kemmis's g a p Otto, Rs. 500, Hon E Lascelles	0
Mr Dignum's g p Free Lance, Rs. 500, Mr. Woolmer.	0
Mr Bowley's b a p Early Days, Rs. 400, Owner	0
Major Pulford's g p Arachne, Rs. 400, Major Beaver	0
Capt Buckley's br cb m Sorais, Rs. 300, Mr Holdsworth	0
Mr Earnest's ch cb p Silver Lining, Rs. 200, Mr Arbuthnot	0
Mr Hawker's b cb m Lynette Rs. 100 Mr Crawley	0

Lottery.—Tickets Rs. 1,000. Balootra Rs. [illegible], Otto Rs. 215, Mac Rs. 120, Free Lance Rs. 50, Sorais Rs. [illegible] Early Days, Silver Lining and Brown Bread Rs. 10 each, Arachne and Lynette Rs. 5 each.

The following are the results of Thursday's Races.

"The Hissover Stakes"—Rs. 200. A Handicap for all ponies that have run at the meeting. Forced for the winners of the Little Go Chase and Lilliput Hurdle Race at Rs. 10. Optional for losers at Rs. 5. About 1 mile over 4 flights of hurdles.

1 Mr Crawley's d w m Enid, Owner	200
2 Capt Buckley's ch a p Joe Miller, Mr Holdworth	280
3 Mr Bowley's g a p Ploughboy, Owner	45
4 Mr Woolmer's b a p The Gift, Owner	270
5 Mr Ernest's g c b m Kitty, Hon E Lascelles	20

"The Bolarum Stakes"—Rs. 300. For all Galloways. Weight for age, class and inches raised 2 st. Winner once 4lbs, twice 7 lb., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. of the day 7 lbs. Distance 1 mile.

1 Mr Cook's g a gal Deerfoot Major Beaver W O

"The Chadderghaut Stakes"—Rs. 400. For all horses Weight for age and class raised 2 st. Winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lb, three times or oftener 10 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. of the meeting 7lbs., of the day 10 lbs. Distance 1¼ mile.

1 Captain Hone's br w m Brown Bess, Owner	260
2 Major Beaver's b w g Amos, Owner	50
3 Mr Jone's blk w g Darkie, Owner	40
4 Mr Lawless' ch w m Empress, Owner	80

"The Club Cup,"—Rs. 250. A Selling Race for all Arabs and C. B's. Winner to be sold for Rs. 800, to carry 11-7st 5lb, allowed for every Rs. 100, under down to Rs. 300. Distance ¾ mile.

1 Mr Hay's b a h Abdul Hak, Mr Holdsworth	45
2 Mr Harduq's ch cb m Busybody, Mr Woolmer	310
3 Mr Leo's g a gal Salew, Mr Arbutnot	35
4 Mr Harduq's g a gal, The Bard, Mr Crawley	15

"The Tom Thumb Stakes"—Rs 150. For all ponies 13 hands and under C.-B's, 13 hands to carry 10st 9lb. Arabs and others 11st 7lb, 3 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under, winners once 4lb, twice 7lb, three times or oftener 10lb, extra. Maidens allowed 5lb, of the day 7lbs. Distance ½ mile.

1 Mr Kempton's b a p Curator, Owner	110
2 Mr Earnest's ch cb p Silver Lining, Mr Arbuthnot	75
4 Hon E Lacelles's ch a p Bedouin, Owner	25
3 Mr Walker's g cb g Moonshine, Mr Locke	100
5 Mr Osburne's b cb m Marian, Mr Lawless	90
6 Mr Mors's b cb m Ella, Mr Crawley	220

BENGAL.

A Pilot Missing.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, which arrived in Calcutta on Sunday last, brought us the sad intelligence of what we fear is the death of Mr. L. B. Goodwyn, one of the senior licensed Pilots. Mr. Goodwyn went on board the Culna on Saturday evening; but the Captain noticing that he appeared very ill and unfit to take charge of the vessel advised him to get to his cabin and lie down. This Mr. Goodwyn consented to do, and the Culna put out to sea and with steam up cruised around waiting for the morning. Mr. Goodwyn, meanwhile, settled himself in a chair on deck at 10 p.m., was seen by the Chief Engineer apparently asleep. At 2 a.m. his servant approached him and asked if he would have his bed made up below. Mr. Goodwyn elected to spend the night in the chair, however. At 3 A.M. his servant came to the chair, and finding it vacant, went below to look for his master. He could not be found, and a search was instituted with no better result. At day-light, the Pilot Brig was signalled, and Mr. Christie came on board, and took pilotage charge of the vessel. This gentleman saw Mr. Goodwyn on Saturday morning, and remarked that he was looking extremely ill. The unfortunate man, it is conjectured, must have gone to the side, or endeavoured to walk along the deck, and, not being strong enough to hold on, was carried overboard by the rolling of the vessel, as a very heavy sea was running at the time.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Recent Cyclone.—The ship Champion, Captain Noel, was obliged to put back on Saturday last, owing to the very heavy weather experienced at the Sandheads. On the 23rd, she was being towed out to sea by the steam tug Clive, and, when approaching Saugor, the wind began steadily to increase in force. Saugor was reached at 10 a.m., and proceeding cautiously the Upper Gasper Light was made. Seeing that there was no sign of the weather moderating, it was decided to put back. The vessel was accordingly taken back to Saugor, where she anchored. The next day (Friday) a fresh start was effected, and the Clive, with the Champion in tow, got down as far as the Lower Gasper Light, when the wind began perceptibly and rapidly to increase, blowing from the west with hurricane force, and there was a tremendous sea running. The pilot, Mr. Poulson, asserts that never, within his experience, has he seen such a sea, or been in such a cyclone in the Bay. The Clive made no headway against the sea and wind, and the hawsers were being constantly overrun by the Champion. The vessels drifted rapidly to leeward with a cyclone blowing, and the barometer falling. The Clive being of no assistance to the Champion the latter cast off and anchored, but dragged and bumped heavily on the Saugor Sands during the night, and again on the morning of the 24th at low tide. The windlass was broken, spars and deck gear greatly damaged, and they were obliged to slip their cable, when they started to sail for Calcutta, owing to the damage to the windlass. The vessel was making 2 inches of water an hour, and had the cyclone not abated that day, she would probably have been lost, with all hands. For no boat of any description could have lived in such a sea, had the crew attempted to leave her. The Champion got on the sands at high tide and sailed for Calcutta. Meeting the steam tug Rescue she passed a hawser, and was towed up the Saugor roads during the night, and on the 26th, they proceeded to Calcutta, arriving the same evening.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use [illegible] FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. [illegible]

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	[illegible]	
Agra Bank, Ld.	[illegible]	3 p.ct.	[illegible]
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	[illegible]
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	[illegible] p.ct.	[illegible]
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	6 p.ct.	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Upper India	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	[illegible]
Delhi & London Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4 p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	[illegible]	[illegible] p.ct.	[illegible]
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	[illegible]
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	6 p.ct.	[illegible]
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	65

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	4 p. ct.	[illegible]
Agricultural Phosphates	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alipore Coal Co.	100	—	100
Arakan Oil Co.	[illegible]	—	Nom.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. ct.	190
Barnagore Jute Factory	[illegible]	[illegible] p.ct.	[illegible]
Bengal Coal Co.	1000	[illegible] p. ct.	1,600
B. Barrapudda Copper (preference A shares)	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Do. Deferred B Shares	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	[illegible]
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible] p.ct.	[illegible]
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	nil.	[illegible]
Do. Telephone Co.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonded Warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowreah Cotton Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budge-Budge J. Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	102
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	[illegible] p. ct.	175
Calcutta Central Press	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Steam Co.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Tramways Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Press Co.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	[illegible] p. ct.	105
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	[illegible]
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p. ct.	[illegible]
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Brewery Mussoorie	100	[illegible] p. ct.	115
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	5 p. ct.	138
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	—	[illegible]
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	[illegible]
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	—	[illegible]
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	[illegible]	65
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	[illegible]
Empress Mill Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	[illegible]
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	[illegible]
Goosery Cotton Mills	100	5 p. ct.	[illegible]
Gouripore Co., Ld.	200	[illegible] p. ct.	[illegible]
Great Eastern Hotel	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	[illegible]
Howrah Docking Co.	600	6 p. ct.	[illegible]
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	130
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	95
Kamarhatty Jute Mills	100	10 p. ct.	[illegible]
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	[illegible] p. ct.	[illegible]
Kankinarrah C.	50	[illegible]	71
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	—	[illegible]
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morrison B. & Co., Naini Tal	100	—	[illegible]
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	100	7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	[illegible] p. ct.	165
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	[illegible] p. ct.	140
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	—	114
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	7 p. ct.	[illegible]
Orissa Coasting [illegible] and Agency Co. Ld.	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	[illegible] p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raneegunge Coal Assn.	100	[illegible] p. ct.	[illegible]
Sivagunda [illegible] Co.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	[illegible] p. ct.	[illegible]
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	[illegible]	—	Nom.
Do. Vendors Shares	[illegible]	—	Nom.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	[illegible]
[illegible] Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	128
[illegible] Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	140
[illegible] Co., Ld.	75	[illegible] p. ct.	[illegible]
[illegible]	200	nil.	118

[illegible]

ROUGH ON CORNS.

[illegible]

ROUGH ON ITCH.

[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 3. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BRANDS ESSENCE of BEEF, Re. 1-2. Chicken, Re. 1-10, St. Jacob's Oil, Rs. 2.—WRIGHT and Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

BELMONT TEAS, OOTACAMUND.—Just to hand, a Consignment. Excellency guaranteed by opinions. Sole Agents, BOLTON & Co., Bombay.

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JUST TO HAND, a small consignment of Breakfast Cruets and Egg stands in nice Electro-plate1 Frame. Prices Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-12, very cheap.—Apply SHROFF BROTHERS.

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BEST NILGIRIS TEAS.—In 20 lbs., double lead lined boxes suitable to present friends at home, at Rs. 22, 21, and 15 per box.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST WHITE AMERICAN DRILL SUITS, per doz. Rs. 40.—ABAMEEYA & Co., Tailors and Outfitters, No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, a WIFE, pure European ; age between 26 and 30 ; respectably connected ; unexceptionable character ; good housewife ; fond of children ; fairly well educated ; of Church of England.—Apply "EUROPEAN," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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TEMPLE BAR [illegible], Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per [illegible] 4. Breakfast and tiffin, Rs. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

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[illegible] HIGH [illegible] the manner [illegible] H. PRICE.

[illegible] SEWING [illegible] STREET. FOR CASH MACHINES.

[illegible]WJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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AT THE
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(n pamphlet form)
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Annas 2. Post free.
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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS [illegible] specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SA[illegible] cure Melancholy, sick [illegible]

DR. JA[illegible] PILLS are a [illegible] Diseases of the skin [illegible]

[illegible] SANATIVE PILLS have [illegible] an effective cure when all [illegible]

[illegible] LIST ON APPLICATION.

[illegible] AND [illegible]NE'S [illegible] Pianofortes of that name [illegible] so favourably and widely known [illegible] more than 40 years. Inferior [illegible] have recently been introduced [illegible] closely resemble theirs. [illegible] satisfy [illegible] the Piano they [illegible]ayer and Soehne. [illegible] HIGHEST Distinction at [illegible]twerp and the London ("Inven[illegible]) Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

SALES BY AUCTION

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Al Umar Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Dossa Nursey, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Dadoo Meeya Bin Mohomed Syed Malim, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece of Government land, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1603 and new No. 819, old survey No. 1879 and new survey No. 811, together with the building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 6040, street No 201, 203, 205 and 207, situate at Ali Umar Street in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by public road, on the west by halalcore passage, on the north by the property of Mahomed Hoosien Shaik, and on the south by the property of Khatri Haroon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay September 1, 888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF A LARGE CLAIM AGAINST MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 311 of 1886.
Tribhovandass Munguldass Nuthoobhai.........Plaintiff.
vs.
Premchund Roychund and Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Premchund Roychund ....Defendants.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 11th day of August, 1888, the following claim will be sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the rooms of the undersigned No. 5, Apollo Street.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, interest, claim and demand, of the above-named plaintiff and Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, the trustees of a Gujarati writing of trust, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1883, and executed by the late Gandass Narandass, under the decree, dated the 17th day of January, 1887, made in this suit, whereby it is amongst other things ordered and decreed that the defendant Premchund Roychund do pay to the plaintiff and the said Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, the sum of Rs. 94,649-8 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit taxed at Rs. 1,1 5-12, and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, upon the amount of the said judgement, from the date thereof until payment, but on account of which said decree the trustees received and recovered the sum of Rs. 1,505 which will be retained by them.

The claim will be put up for sale as mentioned in the particulars of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE and NICHOLSON, Attorneys of the abovenamed plaintiff and Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee the trustees, No. 79, Meadow Street.

Bombay, September 1, 1888. BENNETT & CO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Sirocco, Captain J Gill, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE British India steamer Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Moulmein, laden with timber.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain B Warfolk, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Goa, Captain W A Fausset, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Stadelmann, a cabin passenger, for Cochin.

THE s s Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain K Deftlesen, will sail this morning for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following cabin and fifty deck passengers :—Mr and Mrs F Reis, Mr C C Money, and Mr W Freewick.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

THE Massageries Maritimes Co's steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Commander P Sibilet, from Marseilles (Aug. 7) *via* Port Said, Aden and Karachi, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon with the French Mails, a general cargo and Mr Alexander, as a cabin, and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia ...	2216	R. J. Garrick ..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Clyde	2236	W. D. Mudie ..	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Twickenham	1603	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Po	1931	S. Anfossi	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen.......	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Alvah	1511	Turner...........	16	R. Bomonji.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
31	Chupra (s).........	Anderson ..	Moulmein, Aug. 5.
	Labourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Marseilles, Aug. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Goa (s).............	Fausset	Calcutta and Coast.
	Clan Murray (s)...	Warfolk	Dunkirk.
	Sirocco (s).........	Gill	Karachi.

The following vessels were ente[illegible] day :—

Steamer Venetia, for Ch[illegible]

„ Umballa [illegible]

„ Khan[illegible]

[illegible]

Clyde [illegible]

[illegible] Khooshall Bros.

FOR GENOA.

[illegible] bales cotton, Balli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, [illegible] and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

[illegible]—500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—25 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, D P Marker; 207 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—134 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Umballa s—300 bales cotton, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 30.

Hussey, Lt-Colonel, Bombay, on leave, from Deolali

AUGUST 31.

Young, Captain, attached to 1st Bombay Lancers, off leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 30.

Young, Captain, Bombay, off leave, to Deesa.

Hussey, Lt-Col., Bombay, on leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 1st September, 1888.

It is requested that Officers commanding companies will have all Staff Sergeants' swords and bugles returned to head-quarters at once.

The Colaba Range will be available for firing this day, Saturday.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For taking evidence of a witness.

82-88—Shamrao P—Dossaji Essaji and another vs Tarachund Gunesham—Little, S F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

456-87—Mirza, H K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan vs Loowar Cullian Purshotum,—Hore, C and B.

461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia vs Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs Mancrath—Nanu and H.

68-88—Little, S F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathubhai Kt, C S I, vs Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh, —Macfarlane, E and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co. Luckmidas Morarji, Petitioner.—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of pauperism.

20-88—In person—Dulari vs Vulubdass vs Pragji—M H Khan—Part heard.

25-88—In person—Bai Walbai vs Bawa Haridas Atmaram.

26-88—In person—Dhondoo Govind vs Nuthoo Cadoo.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

79-88—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavur vs Allibhoy Assur—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

59-88—M H Khan—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·786
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	·832
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m)	76·6
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW, W, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	461
Fall of Rain	0·08
Total fall during month	11·43
„ year	51·63
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening shows no change in any of the quotations usually wired. Silver, according to private advices also, was steady at 42 1-16d. per oz. The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday make the Reserve 44 per cent. of the Bank's Liabilities, which is an increase in the former of one per cent. The Bank Rate remained at 3 per cent., and in the outside market Discounts were unchanged. The weekly Specie shipments advised are £30,000 in Gold, and a like amount in Silver for Bombay.

In General Produce there was no further movement yesterday, either in the Wheat Market or in Mincing Lane.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm again, the day's sales having again reached 12,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats ; but prices were quite unaltered all round. American Arrivals were quiet, and quotations show a decline of 1-64d. in all positions. Manchester was firm. The New York telegram has not yet come to hand.

There has been but a slight enquiry for ready Cotton here to-day, and a few hundred bales of Karanja, at Rs. 213½ ; a little Bhownuggur, at Rs. 202 ; and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 198, comprise all the business reported. Prices are steady, however, and for contracts in the next crop they have become firm, sellers having generally advanced their quotations Re. 1 to Rs 2 per candy.

WHEAT has been strong and active again to-day, and a large business is reported at hardening rates, prices generally closing one anna per cwt. higher at our quotations, say :—

	Rs. a. p.		
White Pessy (91 per cent.)	5 4 0		per cwt.
Do. (85 „)	5 3 0		
No. 1 Club Delhi	5 0 0	to Rs. 5-1-0	„
Red Delhi	4 6 0		„
Hard Yellow	4 9 0		„
Red Ahmedabad	4 9 0	to Rs. 4-10-0	„
Hard Red	4 1 0	to Rs. 4-2-0	„

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been neglected, especially *Rapeseed*, but hardly anything has been done to-day in any description, and the market closed quiet with *Rapeseed*, quoted 2 annas per cwt lower :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat, Yellow..	„ 7-12-0	„
Do Cawnpore do	„ 7-4-0	„
Do do Red	„ 6-12-0	„

The high prices which have lately ruled for Wheat and Seeds have naturally attracted supplies, and the falling off in arrivals of Wheat since the 1st January compared with last year has become reduced to 81,000 cwt. ; while the increase in receipts of Linseed and Rapeseed for the same period is some 324 cwt., and 848,000 cwt. respectively, a good deal more than double last year's supplies of the latter to the [illegible] come forward. The Receipts [illegible] Bombay yesterday were as fo[illegible]

Cotton [illegible]

Wh[illegible]

[illegible] and scale. [illegible] Wheat at [illegible] of Exchange, for [illegible] shipment, at 26s. 3d., for [illegible] and at 27s. 6d., for March ; [illegible] per ton extra.

EXCHANGE opened firmer this morning, with only [illegible] buyer of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 9-32d., and for the mail only, whereas all the Banks were sellers of ready Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d. and Demand at 1s. 4⅛d. for ready, and 1s. 4⅛d. and 1s. 4 5-32d., respectively, forward ; and later on one Bank was willing to sell ready Wire Transfer at 1s. 4⅛d. In Private Paper transactions are reported at 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, ready, and at 1s. 4 5-16d. for forward delivery, and the market closed firm at the following quotations :—

	Ready.	Forward.	
BankBills on demand...	1s. 4⅛d.	1s. 4 5-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 4 3-32d. to ⅛d.	1s. 4⅛d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 7-32d.	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Credits do	1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
France	1·72½	1·77½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, not to say firm, at an advance of 1-16. per cent, on yesterday's rates for Fours, the price for money having ruled at 100⅞, and the rate for the 29th September account 100⅝, with a good deal passing on both lines. For 4½ per cent. Paper 104¾ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have been dealt in to a moderate extent only ; and transactions have been almost entirely confined to Mill shares, in which we note the following fluctuations compared with our last list. National have declined Rs. 35 ; Hindoostan, Rs. 12 ; and Coorla, Rs. 7½ ; while City of Bombay, and Morarji Gokaldas have advanced Rs. 10 each ; Mahalakshmi and Queen Rs. 5 ; and Framji Petit, and Oriental, Rs. 2½ each. Munmar are Rs. 7½ higher ; and Mofussil and East Indian Press have advanced Rs. 2½ each.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	10,000	500	all	12 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal ...	12,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank ...	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	11,111	17[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	649
National Bank of India	37,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 pct	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	500	1,0[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 10	1,085xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	300	5,00[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 75	1,3[illegible]
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,0[illegible]
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. ...	390	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock ...	..	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ...	..	£100	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton ...	[illegible]	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,210
Albert Ginning Co. ...	10[illegible]	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10[illegible]	1,100	1,1[illegible]	Rs. 40	840
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	750	400	40[illegible]	Rs. 2[illegible]	240
Bellary	63[illegible]	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 20	215
[illegible] Cawnpore P Co., Ld	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton Press.	10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 16	100
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 15	172½
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	1,38[illegible]	1,3[illegible]	Rs. 6 0	580
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 130	1,300
Fort Press Co.	400	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	265
French Press Co.	[illegible]	3,300	3,00[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	1,500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	50	500	500	Rs. 8	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	45	500	5[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	407
Manmar Manfg. Co.	[illegible]	450	al[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	310
Mercantile Press	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 10	235
Mofussil Co.	1,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs.	60
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	2,135	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 0	415
New Indian Press	1,25[illegible]	50	50	Rs. 6	540
Oceanic of W. Press	1,00[illegible]	12	12	Rs. [illegible]	80
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary)	[illegible]	50	10	Rs 3	50
Stud Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	300
Stud & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]	2,000	75[illegible]	Rs. 50	440
Sassoon Pr. es Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	440
Volkart Press Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	R. 120	1,225
[illegible]	605	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	550

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	200	200	10 p ct.	202
Badham Pile & Co. Ld	[illegible]	150	150	[illegible]	151
Bapty Co., Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	185	NIL.	49
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Saw Mills	600	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	75com
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,29[illegible]	100	100	...	94
Do. (3rd Issue).	1,000	2,500	1,000	Rs. 125	3,345
Bombay Municipal Bonds	2,000	[illegible]	375	Rs. 38½	805
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	5 p.c.	1·8
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	49
Geyer & Co., Ld.	3,000	90	100	Rs. 10	50
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	500	100	60	...	[illegible]
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	6,000	100	10	10 p.c.	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	45,000	25	25	½	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	250	250	...	150
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,0[illegible]	200	17[illegible]	Rs. 26	302
Napier Hotel Co.	4,0[illegible]	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	3[illegible]	100	10[illegible]	13 p.c	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	1,5[illegible]	100	100	..	104x[illegible]
Oriental Loan Association	6,000	200	5[illegible]	10 p.c.	155
Pearse and Co., Ld.	5,000	30	3[illegible]	8 p. c.	17
Port Canning Co.	1,000	10[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 1	40
Royal Flour Mills	1,000	100	2,00[illegible]	R 19	340
Phillips & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Nil	[illegible]
Scindia & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Southwell and Austin	3,000	100	1 0	9 p.c.	83xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

THE account given by Mr. George Kennan, an intrepid American traveller, of Russian prison life gives a terrible picture of the dark side of the Russian Empire. No doubt Russia is contributing towards the progress of the world by civilising herself and the robber tribes of Central Asia that she subdues. But such revelations as those made by the succession of articles in the *Century* show how very far she is still below the standard of civilisation and humanity attained by the other great nations of Europe. The evidence of Mr. Kennan is the more decisive on this point, as he is not a partizan of the Revolutionary party, like Stepniak and Prince Krapotkine, whose occasionally exaggerated accounts of the cruelty of the Russian Government he questions when he regards them as not in accordance with the facts of his own experience. He started indeed on his Siberian travels with a strong prejudice in favour of the Russian Government, and with feelings of contempt and hatred for the Revolutionary party. Like Balaam he was forced by the logic of facts to bless those whom he went to curse, and to curse those whom he intended to bless. In a private letter written soon after his return from Siberia he writes "I can at least explain to you how it happened that I went to Siberia, regarding the political exiles as a lot of mentally unbalanced fanatics, bomb-throwers and assassins, and how, when I came away from Siberia, I kissed those same men good-bye with my arms around them and my eyes full of tears." To some people Russian political prisoners appear to have forfeited all claims to human sympathy. Their case is shortly dismissed by saying that they are assassins and murderers, and that transportation to Siberia, one of the finest countries in the world, is far too good a fate for them. In answer to this summary settlement of the matter it need only be said that all the members of the Russian Revolutionary party are not assassins, and that a prisoner's life in the finest country of the world may be a condition of extreme misery.

Mr. Kennan's detailed account of the results of his investigation of the lot of political exiles in Siberia has not yet appeared in print. But what will be the general nature of his report may be inferred from the words of a literary man who, after hearing him describe his Siberian experiences soon after his return, declared "I have been talking with a man who has seen Hell." This harrowing description the world will soon read in the pages of the *Century*. In the meantime, as a foretaste of what is to come, Mr. Kennan has given in three preliminary articles a full account of the life led by political exiles in the prisons of Russia, before they are ordered to start on their long journey to the Far East. The political prisoners in Russia may be divided into two classes, the first consisting of those who, having been arrested, are awaiting their trial, and the second of those who have been tried and condemned. Perhaps the greatest blot on the Russian administration is the treatment of the former class. That those who have been condemned and found guilty should suffer punishment seems a part of the natural order of things. Men who actually engage in revolutionary plots in Russia know well that they have set their life upon a cast and must stand the hazard of the die. We may deplore the extreme severity of their punishment, but it may be plausibly defended, as being the only means by which a great nation can be saved from the horrors of anarchy and civil war. But what shall we say of the cruelty perpetrated in Russian prisons on men who have not yet been tried, and therefore ought in the eyes of the law to be regarded as innocent men ? Many of them are actually innocent. In Russia as elsewhere it often happens that by mistake or malice guiltless men are arrested. For instance out of a thousand persons arrested for alleged participation in revolutionary movements in 1872-1875, only 193 were ever brought to trial, and even of this relatively small number 90 were acquitted by a court of judges of the Government's own selection. From such an instance as this it appears that of the many political prisoners immured in Russian prisons waiting wearily month after month and year after year for their trial, a large proportion are absolutely guiltless, and could not be proved, before a tribunal presumably favourable to their accusers, to have even, in the words of the Russian Penal Code, manifested "an intention to bring about a change of government at a more or less remote time in the future." Yet these untried and many of them guiltless men and women are imprisoned with the rigour of condemned felons, and undergo such treatment that they are often driven to suicide or insanity. A distinction may be made between supposed revolutionists arrested in the provinces and those arrested in the capital. In the provinces there are no prisons especially set apart for political offenders. Consequently men and women of education and refinement accused of political offences are confined in prisons originally built for common vagrants, thieves, forgers, burglars, and murderers, and which are always filled to overflowing with felons of that description. These prisons are terribly overcrowded, many of them containing twice or three times the number of prisoners for which they were intended. "In the annual report of the Central Prison Administration for 1882 it was admitted that there was not a prison in the empire which afforded its occupants one cubic fathom (343 English cubic feet) *per capita* ; that in more than half the prisons the *per capita* air space was little more than a third of a cubic fathom, and that in some cases the overcrowding went to such an extent as to reduce the *per capita* air space to one-fifth of a cubic fathom. In other words, there were prisons where five human beings lived together and tried to breathe in a volume of air which might have been contained in a packing box seven feet square and seven feet high."

When such a horrible state of affairs is admitted in an official document, we can quite believe all the tales of the filth and misery they had to endure told by the Siberian exiles to Mr. Kennan. The accounts given by Siberian exiles of their life in the Trubetskoi Bastion of the Fortress of Petropavlovsk, to which only prisoners awaiting trial are taken, show that the possibly innocent man may in the capital of Russia suffer for two or three years such punishment as might almost seem to be too cruel to inflict upon the most guilty of mankind. The prisoner is taken to his cell in the dead of night, so that he may have no idea of the part of the fortress in which he is confined. When he wakes in the morning he finds himself in what was originally intended for the casemate of a heavy cannon, into which light is admitted by a double grated window nine feet above the floor. If he manages to climb up to the window he can only see through it a bit of the outer wall and a narrow strip of sky. Unless he has money of his own in the warder's keeping, he gets no food till two o'clock, when some soup and a pound and-a-half of black rye bread is pushed though a port-hole in the door. The remains of this soup are warmed up for supper. No communication is allowed between the prisoners, and even the soldiers and gendarmes are only allowed to speak to them in whisper when it is absolutely necessary. The only privilege allowed the prisoners is the use of books from the prison library and of writing materials, and even this privilege is sometimes denied. As the Siberian exiles told Mr. Kennan, it was not the physical hardships, but the loneliness, isolation, and want of occupation which told most severely on the prisoners. The misery produced by this feeling of loneliness is shown by the wonderful ingenuity and perseverance with which the prisoners tried, often with success, to establish communication with each other by means of a system of knocks on the partition walls. Banishment to Siberia was looked forward to as a relief from the misery of imprisonment, although in many cases the unfortunate prisoners were too much reduced in mind and body to be able to bear the journey, and although the goal of the journey was likely to be only a new place of misery for the unfortunate sufferers. Mr. Kennan for the most part confines his attention to the political prisoners, many of whom are men of education and refinement, and consequently feel more poignantly the misery which levels them with the lowest criminals. But it must be remembered that it is not only political suspects who have thus to wait in painful captivity for their trial. The law is painfully slow for all in Russia, and those waiting for trial seem as a rule to be treated as guilty until they have proved their innocence. An official report informs us that of the 94,000 persons in prison on January 1st, 1885, more than 26,000 were awaiting trial. There is no reason to suppose that the rest of these 26,000 prisoners waiting trial were treated more leniently than the political prisoners in a similar position. Looking at facts like these, and trying to imagine what our own feelings would be if any of those near and dear to us were immured for long periods in solitary cells and refused even such justice as Russian law courts afford, we cannot wonder that there is a strong Revolutionary party in Russia burning with intense indignation against the Czar and his government.

GENERAL GALBRAITH is not alone in asking for arrest of judgment in relation to the case of the Rev. J. Moulson, an Indian chaplain whose alleged cruelty to one of his children, while on leave at home, has given *Truth* an opportunity for a sensational article, and has provoked the *Pioneer* to confidently proclaim that the reverend gentleman is not quite the sort of person to be tolerated on the Ecclesiastical Establishment. General Galbraith, who intimately knew Mr. Moulson while the latter was chaplain at Jubbulpore, gives, from intimate knowledge, very confident testimony to his parental character, and now the Bishop of Lahore, in whose judgment and goodness of heart most men who know him would place all but absolute reliance, says the same thing, and much more. "I speak from personal knowledge," writes Bishop Mathew, "and repeated observation of the relations which have existed between Mr. Moulson and his children, and I affirm that I could as soon believe this nurse if she had charged her master with stealing a ten pound note as when she accuses him of the brutality of which her evidence asserts him to have been guilty." So far as a case is to be adjudged upon evidence as to character this confident testimony from Mr. Moulson's Bishop and from a prominent layman ought to go far to give due moral weight to the legal decision which proclaimed him innocent of the charge brought against him. Oddly enough the *Pioneer* finds in the origin of the prosecution a reason for passing severe judgment upon the accused clergyman. He was brought into Court by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and this, we are told, is a disgrace to a gentleman in his position of which his superiors should require full explanation before he is permitted to return to his appointment in India. This, upon a man who has been acquitted of the charge brought against him, is somewhat hard. We should have thought that the inference was quite the other way, and that a defendant who had escaped conviction when pursued by a Society well supplied with the special apparatus of prosecution must have had a fairly good answer to the charge brought against him. Even *Truth*, whose pursuit of the squire and the parson is as relentless as that which the lower class anti-clerical newspapers in France direct against a singularly moral and circumspect priesthood, did not turn to account any argument of that sort. Not that Mr. Labouchere was very particular as to the way in which he sought for his readers' verdict against Mr. Moulson. It was enough for him to make the most of the allegation against the defendant ; little did it matter to *Truth* whether the word of his accuser was reliable or not. The Bishop of Lahore, who seems to have had a full report of the proceedings before him, tells us something about the solitary witness of the occurrence which is, to our mind, much more relevant than the fact that a Society in London which has to keep itself *en evidence* in order to justify its existence to its subscribers, chose to send down to Devonshire to prosecute this clergyman. "The accuser," Bishop Mathew says, "is a woman whom the trial showed to be of very doubtful antecedents, who had passed sometimes as a married and sometimes as an unmarried person ; whose husband, if she had one, was a Turk. The accused is an English clergyman of previously unblemished reputation." On the whole, it seems to us that the verdict of acquittal which the magistrates passed in the case might well be allowed to pass undisturbed. If there are politicians and religionists at home and elsewhere who think that it can be made to serve some purpose that they have at heart, they will make use of it undeterred by any reproach from the point of view of fairness. But we know of no honest use to which an unproved scandal of this kind can be put in India, and we are much disposed to think that it will be well to submit to the guidance of the Bishop of Lahore in the matter.

WITHOUT wishing to seem ungracious to anyone who may choose to visit India during the coming cold weather, we may frankly assure Sir J. Somers Vine that it would be easier to welcome him if his errand were different. He will come with the highest credentials—credentials which, under other circumstances, would have secured for him something more than an officially cordial welcome. But it would be difficult for the Governments in India to smooth the path of any delegate whoever who might come here with no better mission than that of collecting funds for the Imperial Institute. And it follows that the prospects of the mission have not been made brighter by the choice of a gentleman whose name is unknown in India and will carry no influence whatever with it. Sir J. Somers Vine is, to put it plainly, an exhibition promoter and nothing more. He was secretary to the exhibitions at South Kensington which have ministered so largely to the entertainment of the London public, and as one of the Kensington Ring he has achieved a personal success akin to that of Sir Cunliffe Owen. No one has disputed his capacity for organising a place of public entertainment, and precisely because he has been associated with the peculiar kind of success for which South Kensington has of late been famous we should think even less than we do of the potentialities of the Imperial Institute if the impress of Sir J. Somers Vine's mind and manner of doing things were to be deeply marked upon it. But apart from the personality of the delegate, the mission upon which he is to be sent out is a mistake, not to say a nuisance. The princes and public of India have heard all that can possibly be told them about the Imperial Institute, and we know of no means that have not already been tried for drawing contributions from them. In the infection of loyal munificence which spread through the country in the Jubilee year they gave as much as they felt obliged to give, and much more than they wanted to give, to an object of whose purposes only a hazy conception presented itself to any of them. If many princes and persons of high degree held aloof it was not because the claims of the Institute had not been pressed upon their notice. About that the political agencies in various Native States could tell much if Sir J. Somers Vine cared to ask them. Such contributions as went to the Fund from India represent to something more than the full the interest that India takes in the enterprise, and this attempt to glean in an already reaped field will create vexation in this country, and will detract from the dignity of the illustrious personages at whose instigation Sir J. Somers Vine is coming out.

THERE is an evident change of accent in the language addressed by the Italian Government to France. Instead of bitter recriminations and scarcely veiled threats, it is now explained that the manoeuvres of the Italian fleet have no hostile intention, and it is further stated that M. Crispi's mission to Germany has not affected the pre-existing relations between the Powers. Probably this last statement is the best key to those which precede it ; upon learning that Germany and Austria are not prepared to bring any additional pressure to bear against France, the desirability of not giving further provocation in that quarter became evident, and has found expression in reassuring explanations as to the pacific character of the movements of the Italian Navy. Will France now be content to cease from troubling in regard to the capitulary rights of the two French citizens staying in [illegible] ? Or will she seek "compensation" in [illegible], as the Italian Ministry affected to believe was her intention ? It is not well to inquire too curiously. For the moment the Franco-Italian differences are less pronounced, and that is something to be thankful for in the interests of European peace.

IN the Collector's Court at Poona yesterday, the seventh day's proceedings in the [illegible] case were devoted to the further cross-examination of Mr. Kashinath Balwant Pense, assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, C.D. Mr. [illegible] interrogated him at great length as to the practice followed in the office with reference to promotions and transfers. He admitted it was not the invariable custom to consult Collectors before ordering these appointments, but such had been the general rule in Mr. Robertson's time. He had known cases in Mr. Crawford's time where this had not been done, but he could recall to mind no instance of a protest having been lodged except a general protest from Mr. Lee-Warner. "But one was lodged in Mr. Robertson's time against his appointments," said Mr. [illegible], and he handed in a copy of this communication from Mr. Atkins in which he urged that all the appointments ordered should be temporarily deferred. He held firmly to his statement that appointments had been made without previous consultation with Collectors, but admitted the receipt of a letter in which Mr. Crawford instructed him to await the remarks of Collectors on proposed first grade appointments before they were officially notified and other documents were admitted the tendency of which was to prove that the Collector's recommendations were acted upon. The witness was subjected to a minute cross-examination, which was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

THE annual examination of the Jurisprudence class of the Government Law School will be [illegible] at the new Elphinstone College on Thursday, 27th September, at 11 a.m.

THE Sirdar Diler Jung yesterday appeared before Mr Crawley-Boevey at the Fort Police Court and executed a transfer to the Nizam's Government of £310,000 of stock of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Ld., which had before stood in his name.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says that Archbishop Porter, being now sufficiently recovered from his recent illness, is permitted by his medical advisers to return to Bombay. His Grace is expected here from Kirkee early this morning.

A MURDER by poisoning is reported from [illegible]bolim (Goa). Two goldsmiths arrived at [illegible] village and were the guests of one of the [illegible]. The host knew that they had come [illegible] gold, and had with them some [illegible]. Tempted by the sight [illegible] administered poison in the food [illegible] to his guests. One man died on the spot, and the other was saved by the use of antidotes which the neighbours employed. The murderer has been arrested.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The system of taxation at Goa has not been one of the best, but the new land-tax which goes under the name of predial has created an intolerable grievance. Committees of valuation have been appointed in each district, and some of them have been so unfair in their dealings, overtaxing the poor and undertaxing the rich, that no amount of remonstrance has been able to remove the injustice under which the poor people are labouring. Their loud complaints have only met the deaf ear of the Tax Collector. During the last week a deputation of about fifty poor women from Bardez waited on His Excellency the Governor-General and exposed their hardships. It is not reported what the Governor-General has replied, but he cannot fail to give his consideration to a matter which is causing oppression and injustice to his humble subjects.

IF a correspondent in one of the Anglo-Portuguese papers is to be believed there are many things more unlikely than the addition some day of Portuguese India to the territory of the Empress. People in Goa, according to this correspondent, are complaining that the present Governor-General of Portuguese India is unfit for the post he occupies, and that he is not in sympathy with the people goes without saying. "The people seem to be so much disgusted with His Excellency's doings that they sigh for the advent of John Bull, and one of the leading papers goes so far as to invite John Bull to relieve the people from the continued misgovernment and oppression they suffer from. I am not much of a politician, he continues, but I think there is something radically wrong with [illegible] in Goa, and it is clear that such a [illegible] cannot continue for ever. Th[illegible] should look to this ; it [illegible] scandal at least that [illegible] dormant and methinks will [illegible] John Bull knocking at the gates. [illegible] think, is unnecessary ; but I will [illegible] that Government has its duties, and [illegible] Government does not know to [illegible] its obligations it is but logical that the people should look for a better master ; and we should not be surprised if in the end they choose the Lesser Evil." This is the way in which Goanese discontent finds expression. But it is worth noting that the writer who thus hails annexation to British India as a deliverance dates his letter from Bombay.

AT a recent meeting of the Bengal Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society an account was given of a peculiar custom practised by the aboriginal Tribes in the neighbourhood of Ranchi, for the purpose of expelling the cholera demon. It is taken part in by women, who dress themselves in men's clothes, arm themselves with weapons, and go out to hunt. They do not, however, take to the jungles in quest of game, but visit the nearest villages lying to the east of them, when they hunt the pigs and fowls, and everything they kill is their legitimate spoil. They also levy blackmail from the heads of the villages for the purchase of liquor. The owners of the pigs and fowls cannot prevent their killing and taking away their property, but the headmen generally compromise matters by giving the visitors a pig, as well as some pice. Towards evening the shikar party retire to some neighbouring stream, where they cook and eat the meat, and drink the liquor which, thanks to a benevolent Government, is always handy. They eat [illegible] thing else at this meal. After [illegible] in the [illegible] and then return home. On such occasions no men are allowed to accompany the women. They are decked out with [illegible], coats and all the finery they can borrow from their husbands and sweethearts, and they flourish their spears, axes, and sticks, beat their nagaras (iron drums), shout, sing hunting songs, and dance the Sendra and Kharia just as the men do. The ceremony commences in the west, and each village that has been visited goes out on a similar excursion to its neighbours, but always to the east. By this means it is supposed that the evil spirit is safely conducted out of the district, without offending its dignity.

THE Hon. W. H. Cross, Conservative, eldest surviving son of the Secretary of State for India, was, on the 10th instant elected, unopposed, for the West Derby Division of Liverpool, in the room of Lord Claud Hamilton, resigned.

LORD AND LADY LANSDOWNE have arrived at Bowood for a stay of several weeks, after which they are going to pay some visits in Scotland, and they will be invited to Balmoral before they leave for India. They will start from London for Bombay on October 11th or 18th.

THE *World* was anticipating at the beginning of the month that the long-looked for report of the Royal Commission on Currency would be published soon after the middle of the month. It is pretty well-known already that six of the more prominent members of the Commission have absolutely declared themselves in favour of bimetallism, to which, moreover, there is reason to believe the chairman himself will give a qualified support. If this be so, the majority of the members are in favour of the double standard of currency, and their signatures to its recommendation will have a great moral effect throughout the country, and, perhaps, induce even the *Times* to confess that bimetallism is something more than a theoretical "fad" opposed to all principles of sound political economy, or a scheme of "currency quacks" advocated only by shallow enthusiasts and men totally unknown to financial or intellectual fame. If, as seems probable, a second or separate report be issued by the minority of monometallist members here, the whole silver question will be put before the country and before Parliament in a shape so tangible and definite as to effectually pave the way to its solution at no very distant date.

THE Congress of the Institute of International Law will be opened at [illegible] on the [illegible] of next month. The list of matters for discussion comprises the common features of the conflict of civil laws and of commercial laws, and the conflict of the laws relative to marriage and divorce, joint-stock companies, and maritime collisions, [illegible] extradition, international penal law, the occupation of unclaimed territories according to the provisions of the Berlin Conference, the international laws concerning railways, telegraphs, and telephones in time of war, and finally the question "In what manner and within what limits may governments exercise the right to expel foreigners ?"

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THE ITALIAN NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

REASSURING EXPLANATIONS.

ROME, Aug. 28.

It is semi-officially stated here that the manœuvres of the Italian fleet at present going on in the Mediterranean are not intended as a mark of hostility to France, whom Signor Crispi is unwilling to provoke.

It is also explained that the late interviews between Signor Crispi, Count Bismarck, and Count Kalnoky have changed nothing in the European policy.

THE REVOLT OF YOMUD TURCOMANS.

TEHERAN, Aug. 29.

The Yomud Turcomans who had revolted in the Province of Astrabad have retired, and order has been restored.

The Governor of Astrabad has formed an intrenched camp in the disturbed district.

FIGHTING NEAR WADY HALFA.

CAIRO, Aug. 30.

Yesterday evening a determined attack was made on Fort Khormoosa, near Wady Halfa, by 600 Dervishes, who carried it by storm. The garrison, aided by a gun-boat, stoutly defended the position until Lieutenant Machell, with a force of 100 Soudanese arrived, and rushed the Fort, killing eighty of the Dervishes within and many outside.

The Egyptian loss was sixteen killed and twenty-seven wounded.

RI[illegible]G.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Aug. 31.

At the Mhow Rifle Meeting the 17th N. I. have been victorious all along the line. Hardat Singh won the challenge cup, and a squadron of the same regiment with the Snider has beaten every corp in the station armed with the Martini-Henry, including the Volunteers of Mhow, Khandwa, Indore, and Neemuch. Great praise is due to the officers of this regiment for the manner in which they have worked up their men to accomplish such satisfactory results.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

A lecture was delivered this afternoon by Captain W. F. Kitchener, at the United Service Institute, on the Higher Education of our Non-Commissioned Officers. Major-General Ellis presided. The lecturer recommended that non-commissioned officers should be instructed in military history, tactics, reconnaisance, and similar subjects, which should make them more self-reliant and would improve discipline; he also thought they should be trained to take part in civil life, which was the only way of aiding the association in the employment of discharged soldiers at home to help them. An interesting discussion followed as to the mode in which instruction could best be given, and how far it was likely to interfere with the essential knowledge of routine work. In conclusion, Major-General Ellis referred to the spread of education in England which would have marked effect in time; he concurred in the opinion that we must be sure of the lower regimental education before attempting the higher.

CLAIMS OF NATIVES TO GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

An attempt is being made by natives to induce Government to appoint a vakil as Government Pleader, the present holder, Mr. Powell, being about to go on leave. The vakils argue that they ought to have a share in the appointments of the High Court, this appointment being one they have fair claim to. If a barrister is insisted on, then an experienced native barrister is available. The Hindu Political Association here evidently keeps an eye on all appointments, and will nominate a native where it is possible. I hear on good authority that the Association are about to send, or probably have sent, a despatch to the Secretary of State, written by General Chesney, recommending the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

Captain Beauclerk, (late) R. E., has been appointed Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jung.

Sir Charles Dilke will accompany Sir Frederick Roberts on his tour over the north-west and Biluchistan frontier during the coming cold weather.

It has been resolved to hold an annual staff college dinner at Simla. The first takes place on the 27th instant, Sir Frederick Roberts presiding.

Mr. Crawford's petition reached Simla on Wednesday last, and will be dealt with as expeditiously as possible with a view to settling the appointment of a commission to inquire into the charges which stand against him.

Colonel Graham is only awaiting a break in the weather to attack the Tibetan position, and will probably advance within a week.

Brigadier-General McQueen will command the expedition against the Hassanzais and Akazais in the Black Mountain. The expedition will probably consist of 7,000 men divided into four columns.

The proposal to run a special train between Calcutta and Bombay each way in connection with the Overland Mail Service to Europe has finally fallen through.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

Sir Charles Bernard is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Captain W. Lambert are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Furloughs:—Lieut Colonel D. C. Andrew, one year and 243 days; Major E B. Bishop, Captain R. A. Young, Captain C. W. Muir, and Lieut H. R. Boileau, one year each; and Captain H. J. J. Middleton, 182 days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 31.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
This Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-3½
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99½
3 per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent.	[illegible]
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	42 1-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,800,000; increase, £560,000; public deposits, £3,630,000; increase, £500,000; other deposits, £24,800,000; increase, £700,000; other securities, £18,800,000; increase, £400,000; notes and gold, £12,600,000; increase, £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT. C. B.

10 p.m.	79·8
FRIDAY, Aug.	
4 a.m.	79·0
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

THE BREAKING OUT OF SUMMER IN AUGUST.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 10

To the moors or to the evictions, to the Brighton Regatta or the Lewes Races, to the Norwegian Fjords, or the Glasgow Exhibition, to Trouville or to Clacton-upon-sea, away is the cry; away anywhere, anywhere out of the world of hot London streets; for London has suddenly been transformed from a refrigerator to a furnace, and we who shivered last week in our winter boas and thick lined overcoats are stifling now in the gauziest of lace fichus and the most aerated of vests. Men mopping away the heavy dew of heat from their faces and making impromptu fans of their *Times*, women panting under the pressure of well fitting gowns and mourning over the destruction of their gloves, victims of the caprices of an unreliable climate no wonder we cry "Away." Away to mountain top or moor, to grassy fields or lanes, to the shady woods where the rustle of the leaves makes a quiet music all day long, or to the breezy seaside where the wind tips the blue waves with white as they swell and curl and break upon the shore. Anywhere is better than here, that is our dictum, for the unknown is always preferable. We forget, when we "cry come away," the long evenings in the country with nothing to do, nothing to break the monotony but dine, meet the same people and listen to them, chatter and sing, giggle and laugh; no theatres, no concerts, and above all no club. Oh! it is beautiful and healthy and highly commendable, but it palls.

⁂

There are pleasant places, too, at the seaside to lie dreaming in happy idleness under the shelter of a great white umbrella. It is true, negro minstrels and foreign organ-grinders have already found them out, and life carried on to the tum-tum accompaniment of the banjo, the staccato of the street piano, or the long drawn wheeze of the German concertina, is a thing too fearful to contemplate. But, happily, we forget the minstrels on the seashore as we forget the gnats and midges by the river, and each year when we are scorched and singed from fluttering like great moths in the glare and heat of London light we welcome any change to a fresh and more natural existence. London streets are already looking deserted, and those who cannot yet pack up their belongings and start away sigh like Mr. Yarndyce at each departure, "Bleak House is thinning fast, little woman, it is thinning fast."

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Mostly all that remain of us, after allowing for the ravages of rain, heat, and politics, gathered at the Lyceum this week to see Mr. Mansfield act his fantastic part in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, a play dramatised for him by Mr. T. Russell Sullivan, by kind permission of the author, Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson. Why every one must needs see Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde may not be clear to the world outside London. Well, firstly, the story has a droll plot—the hero is a man of two natures, a fiend's and an angel's, consequently he is more interesting than the every day masher who has one ordinary nature much wrapped up in stiff collars, tall hats, shirt studs, and a gold tipped cane.

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Dr. Jekyll is a carefully dressed young man too, but whether his suit is American or English I am not competent to say, but there is a something primmy about it, and suggestive of the virtuous young shopman on Sunday that does not quite come up to my ideal of a hero's appearance. Dr. Jekyll is sweet-spoken and makes love prettily; he captivates the heart of a handsome girl, and wins the favour of her aunt and uncle too. He is altogether a very perfect character, a little too goody, goody, perhaps, for life in London or New York, but that, if a fault, is on the right side. Mr. Hyde is Dr. Jekyll's double, and he plays the fiend side of the character well. Mr. Mansfield transforms himself into the deformed, hideous, crouching, creeping, crawling, hissing fiend man without any trouble except of facial and bodily contortion. To see him walk is a nightmare, to hear him speak makes one's blood run cold. This Hyde apparently is the stronger of the two natures. He goes out and murders with demoniacal cruelty, and afterwards his poor angelic other half mourns and repents the crime with bitter tears. The climax is reached when Jekyll parts from his sweetheart after a sweet interchange of confidences under the moon and returns in five minutes as Hyde and murders her father. Agnes Carew swears to bring the murderer to justice which is easier said than done, for with the double natures of Jekyll and Hyde things get a little mixed. Indeed, there is a muddle as to which is Jekyll and which is Hyde in every one's mind as well as in the mind of Jekyll and Hyde himself. Jekyll eventually determines to make away with himself, all his anxiety being that he should manage to keep the form of Jekyll, so as after death to leave a pleasant effect, I suppose. Unfortunately it seems that the act of taking poison is the act of the fiend nature, so Jekyll, swallowing the fatal draught, becomes distorted and convulsed and falls dead under the hideous appearance of Hyde.

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The second reason why every one wanted to see Jekyll and Hyde was because it is the subject of a lawsuit between Messrs. Longman, Green and Co. and Mr. Bandmann, who gave an undertaking not to infringe the copyright of Mr. Stevenson's story in his production of the play at the Opera Comique. The piece was produced, and by the way Mr. Bandmann's interpretation of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde was a farce, a complete failure; and Messrs. Longman and Co. have arranged with Mr. Bandmann that it shall not be produced again for the present. This is a repeat of what occurred about little Lord Fauntleroy. Two adaptations and two companies wanting to perform them, they each run the other down. There is the real and the spurious, the authorised and unauthorised version, both very much the same to the public. The companies fight, and make a good advertisement, for we are all determined to judge the case ourselves. We go to both plays, take sides according to individual taste, and finally come to the conclusion that there is something very much amiss with the copyright laws.

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The third reason for our going to the Lyceum is because the company is new, American, and good. Mr. Mansfield, though he slightly overdoes his virtuous character, is very promising, and the other parts were also fairly sustained. Rebecca Moor, a wretched, half-witted creature, who attended on Hyde, was well given by Miss Sheridan. Miss Beatrice Cameron, who took the part of Agnes Carew, was graceful, but her actions were a little affected and her accent strongly American. Her dresses were simple but well made and well designed. A soft white silk, with gathered body and loose sleeves, looked light and cool, and another white dress of cashmere with white satin ribbons at the waist and long open sleeves was delightfully easy and yet well hung. The morning room of Sir Danvers Carew, where the first act took place, was charming. Pretty artistic draperies of crimson and cream silk matched the colour of the walls; the doors were hung with crimson velvet, the parquet floor covered with turkey rugs. The walls were decorated with etchings and engravings supplied by Messrs. Dowdeswell, Fine Art Publishers, New Bond Street. It was all such a delightfully pretty sketch of the abode of modern civilization, culture, and scientific advance, that the incongruity of the appearance of the fantastic double was all the more apparent. Panelled walls and mildewed portraits make the best background for things uncanny, for restless ghosts. Hyde was ridiculous in the company of engravings of the Harvest Moon, of Frank Dixey's Harmony and Etchings of the river Thames. Even in his own room, where all was weird and dim and ghastly, there was a sense of unfitness. The intensely modern furniture seemed to sneer at the idea of the supernatural or what we believe to be such. The door through which the ghosts of Hyde's victims entered, not unannounced but with all the etiquette of the modern caller sending in his name, was such a very ordinary door and banged open again as soon as it was shut with a persistency that doors with a bad lock have on a windy day that we, not being privileged as Hyde to see the ghosts, felt that a locksmith, not an exorcist, was required to put an end to the trouble. Hyde, however, believed in his ghosts and shivered at them, though they came through an ordinary nineteenth century door. But he did not impress us more than did the disciple of Madame Blavatsky, who excused himself for leaving us one afternoon on the plea that he had to transport his soul at once to the highest peak of the Himalayas, as he had left his body reposing there, and, since becoming conscious that there was a man-eating tiger prowling around, he wished to go back and put his body in a place of safety. He talked of it as if it were a portmanteau or a parcel of sandwiches, and of course we quite entered into his feelings about its safety, for we felt if he did not go we should.

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Madame Blavatsky's sayings and doings still occupy a great share of London attention. Her cult still attracts many devotees, though she has lost two of her most prominent and promising Indian disciples. One she dismissed because she said he acted like a monkey, the other according to her views behaved like a tin Messiah upon wheels.

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According to the unprejudiced, this second disciple was very handsome and very fascinating; ladies hung upon his words, gazed upon him and sighed. It was all very simple and very natural; but it did not find favour at head-quarters. People think that Madame was jealous. Madame is not used to playing second fiddle to anyone, so the good looking disciple got his *congé* and was transported body and soul, let us hope, to his native land.

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Last Sunday the Duchess of Albany opened the picture exhibition at the People's Palace, Mile End which has been collected and arranged by the Directors of the [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Comyns Carr. It is said to be a great success, and during the bank holidays has drawn an immense number of people. The Duchess looked very well, though her mourning dress made a dark blot amidst all the gay colours, the flags and Chinese lanterns that were hung out to do her honour. A large crowd assembled to see her drive away, but though she smiled and bowed pleasantly as she passed there was not the smallest enthusiasm, not the faintest cheer. "She is naught to us," I heard one old man say as he turned away. Perhaps, it was because she is not a born Briton that she got no greeting. Whatever the reason, it was not pleasant.

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Social boycotting is apparently as well understood in the East as in the West. Whitechapel will have naught to say to Royalty, great ladies will have naught to say to small, Tories will not dine in company with Home Rule, Home Rule gives the cold shoulder to the Liberal Union. It is like the old nursery rigmarole of the girl and the pig and the four-penny bit, cow wouldn't drink water, and water wouldn't quench fire, and fire wouldn't burn stick, and stick wouldn't beat dog, and dog wouldn't bite pig, and pig wouldn't go over the stile that its mistress might buy a bonny bunch of blackberries. One of the latest instances of society boycotting is from a source one would not expect. Ouida will not meet Mr. Cunningham Graham, because she disapproves of his behaviour, his conduct, his inflammatory speeches, his dangerous tongue. Oh dear, oh dear! One would have thought Madame Ouida might have dispensed with this parade of prudery. She is not so young that his inflammatory speeches would be likely to impress or lead her astray; not so innocent that she might be harmed by his dangerous tongue, and not such an all-round goose that she would not be able to protect her mind from a host of Socialists and peace disturbers with all their works and pomps. But one must draw the line somewhere. Ouida draws it at Mr. Cunningham Graham's acquaintance. I daresay there is a reciprocity about these things, and that probably long before Mr. Cunningham Graham had the prospect of introduction to the clever authoress, he declined to allow his womankind to read her books.

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Miss Agneta Ramsay, now Mrs. Butler, had a very pretty and picturesque wedding at St. Margaret's, Westminster, which was decorated for the occasion with banks of pure white flowers, palms and tall white lilies. The bride wore cream satin covered with some wonderful lace, said to have been the trimming of an alb of Cardinal Wolsey's. The end of the dress was trimmed with lace and real orange blossoms, and her tulle veil was also fastened with a spray of orange blossoms. The eight bridesmaids, five of whom were sisters of Miss Ramsay, wore cream China silk, trimmed with lace and Cambridge blue sashes, their hats being tucked up also with Cambridge blue ribbon and pale pink roses. Master Ramsay wore his native kilt, and made a nice piece of bright colour among the train of girls. The bride's dress for going away was grey and pink cashmere, with a hat to match, a very pretty combination, which looked soft and pleasant in the bright sunshine. It was such a very distinguished wedding, every one being remarkable as having done, or doing, something of note, that it had for people an interest more than that usually taken for the sake of the romance and the pretty clothes.

TRAIN WRECKERS AND ROBBERS.

THE perpetrators of the dastardly attempt to wreck the Jubbulpore mail train on the 23rd of July last have been discovered at last, owing to one of the gang having informed the Bombay Police. It seemed inconceivable at the time that any persons could be found who would deliberately wreck a train and endanger the lives of many passengers; but the disclosures that have been made to the police show that a gang of five men had really planned the wholesale murder of the passengers by that train so that they might rob them. We gave the other day an account of the brutal murder of an old man at Nassick, which had been detected by Inspector Butterfield, of the Bombay Police. It appears that the man implicated in that murder, and who has been arrested and charged with it, informed the police of his connection with the attempt, and split upon the other members of the gang. According to his own showing the prisoner, named Bapoo Narayan, seems to be a man capable of doing anything from stealing a watch to murdering an old man for money, and if his companions are anything like him there can be little doubt of the allegation that they planned and consented to murder wholesale. It was only by a providential mistake that no further harm befel the train than a long delay, as it appears that the men bungled in removing the rail. They removed the near side rail of the up-line, and this threw the engine and train to the right, on to the down-track by which a train from Bombay had passed a few hours before. If the miscreants had removed the off rail too, the train might have been precipitated into the Welder river, over which the Nassick bridge—60 feet high—ran, and their end would have been served. However, it was a mistake that has saved the lives of over a hundred persons who that day were travelling by the train. The men whom this prisoner implicates are mostly labourers, and the chief or ringleader is a Hindoo, named Najee Sakree, who was a discharged patrolman, or had been employed in some similar capacity by the Railway Company. The prisoner himself is a copper-smith and the son of a head carriage examiner at Nassick. He had also been employed by the company, having been discharged about the same time as Najee.

So far as divulged by the man Bapoo, who, as stated above, is in custody on a charge of murder, it appears that the gang consists of Najee Sakree, himself, Mahadoo Sonar, Baloo, Mahadoo, and Gunput Mahadeo. They met at the house of Mahadoo Sonar, in the village of Bhagar, near Nassick, and the ringleader seems to have proposed the wrecking of the train, so that they could rob the passengers. Baloo suggested that they should make the attempt at a place called Lahit, where there is a steep bank, and which is somewhere between Egatpoora and Nassick. However, the ringleader knew more about the business, and it was eventually agreed that they should remove the rails on the bridge spanning the Welder river, he providing the necessary implements to effect their purpose. This conference was held by the miscreants on the 22nd July, and all the details of a dastardly deed, which it is hard to find equalled in the annals of crime, were coolly arranged before the evening of that day, Bapoo and his old companion undertaking the principal part in the awful work and leaving to the others to help them before and after. That evening they engaged a cart and drove to a village nearer to Nassick, where they discharged the cart and went on foot to the spot they had chosen, resting in a disused hut, near the bridge. Everything seemed to be taken into account to ensure the carrying out of the plans, and Bapoo, who was known to most of the employés about the place, giving a plausible excuse, got the patrolman, who had his beat in that neighbourhood, to promise to wake him up after the Jubbulpore train from Bombay had passed. They then had their meal, and comfortably accommodated themselves in the hut.

Shortly after midnight Bapoo was awakened, who roused his companions, and they all repaired to the bridge with the tools they were likely to require. As soon as the watchman was out of sight the men set to work and removed, as stated above, some twenty yards of rail on the near side of the up track directing Bombayward. The men then ensconced themselves in the hut and watched the results. In the small hours of the morning the mail train came up with some speed; but fortunately slowed down. It ran over the gap with eight waggons and came to a dead stop. Najee, it appeared, told them all that they had made a mistake, and should have taken off both rails. As there seemed no chance of plunder they ran away. Najee, after concealing the tools in a ditch close by, went back to Deolali and the others returned to Nassick or came on to Bombay. With this information available, both from the confession of the prisoner Bapoo and from what they had previously learnt, the Bombay Police have taken up the matter for investigation. Superintendent H. Brewin and Inspector Butterfield left for Nassick two days ago to track the rest of the gang. It appears that Bapoo, having made up his mind that he will be hanged for the murder of the old man, has divulged the whole story, disliking the idea that his comrades should get off while he should suffer, though not for that particular crime. It may be suspected that these men had something to do with the other derailment at Bir. The case is in capable hands, and the offenders are sure to be quickly brought to justice.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the meeting of the Legislative Council is soon to be in session, will you permit a non-Moslem citizen to fill a short space in your columns in order that justice may be done to the Mahomedan community by appointing a prominent and recognised leader of the community to the Council? At present there is nobody from among them to represent their interests in the Council. And I think the exclusion of so important and influential a portion of the community this time would appear to be an act of injustice. They form an important element in our population, and the Kutchi portion of them are proverbial for their mercantile enterprise. To my mind there are other obvious reasons why preference ought to be given to one of them. But I hope not to further encroach on your space beyond expressing the hope that you will do all in your power to advocate the common cause of a "backward class."

BOURGEOIS.

THE RED SEA.

I NEVER yet met a person who liked the Red Sea. Everybody says "The more I see it the less I like it," or homeward bound "I hope I shall never see the Red Sea again except on the map." When you go home you are glad to get quit of it, and when you come out to India you are glad to get quit of it. Red Sea heat is proverbial.

"Excess of heat is but a fable,
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable."

So says Mr. Cowley, who had never tried it. Given a sea extending far and wide, as smooth as sheets of plate glass, a sun shining on it with unmitigated fervour, a sky like a molten looking-glass, a burial every alternative day, and a languid frame, I don't know any more miserable outlook for a sick man. Tell me not of "Arabia's crimson sands," or of the "Araby maid to fly with the Christian knight." Pharaoh did not like the Red Sea, and I am told that if there is one place in the world more than another a ghost dislikes, it is the Red Sea. Sir Charles Napier knew this proverb, that it was a good place to lay a ghost. Strange then isn't it that everybody has such a strong desire to see it? The first view of the Mediterranean is an elixir, whether your proclivities are sacred or profane, and the miseries of Marseilles are forgotten in a first glance of its blue waters. To see the Red Sea is, however, a modern accomplishment. The Mediterranean is old, but the Red Sea is old *and new*—new in this respect, that in the first decade of this century the number of Europeans who had seen it, and could give an intelligent account of it, might be counted on your fingers. Lord Clive never saw the Red Sea, nor Warren Hastings, nor Lord Cornwallis, nor Sir William Jones, nor Sir James Mackintosh, nor Bishop Heber, not even Macaulay, and so late as 1854, Dr. Buist, of Bombay, wrote an essay on the Red Sea, which was read at the London Geographical Society, but he had not seen it. Hence when such daring spirits as Niebuhr and Bruce in the last century, and Burkhardt and Burton in this, spread their lateen sail on it and wrote a book, all the world wondered after the book. Sir Bartle Frere (1833) was the first Civil Servant who braved a buggalow and Bab-el-Mandeb, and Lord Clare (1831), the first Bombay Governor who was audacious enough to come out this way under steam. He it was to whom Lord Byron (1807) addressed those beautiful lines in "The Hours of Idleness," beginning "Friend of my youth," and which seem without speck or imperfection of any kind.

So you see we have changed all this, and people, instead of talking of such mediocre subjects as Table Mountain and the Island of Johanna, expatiate now on the Straits of Jubal or the Mount of Sinai. It is well also to remember that we alone are not the only happy recipients of such associations. There are other men beyond the seas, and thousands of them come by the Red Sea, who never see India at all, or, if they do, regard it as a mere half-way house. For them Bab-el-Mandeb, instead of being the Gate of Tears, is Bab-el-Kahira or the Gate of Victory. I shall never forget the spectacle of a vessel of the Orient Line, slowly emerging from the Canal, noiseless as a huge phantom ship, its vast bulk covered in every part by hundreds of passengers, dense as mites on a cheese. There was to be seen the gay lady, shading her face from the setting sun, which still shed a red glow on the Arabian hills, and the poor waif hustled for bread to the world's other end. But from stem to stern, from deck to cross-trees, from spar and spanker boom, every eye, whether from under battered wide-awake or satin beaver, from him who lays down his Darwin to the infant of days with its shorter catechism on its knee—every eye was strained to catch a first glimpse of the Red Sea. No knotty question, you may depend on it, ever disturbed them as to whether the crossing took place at Suez or Kantara, for the Exodus, wherever it took place, to many of us is still the grandest event in ancient history, if you are to measure an event by the influence it has had on the destinies of man. Sinai and Horeb are not to be snuffed out by a philosophical treatise. When in Boulak I saw the body of Pharaoh the Oppressor, big-boned and big-nosed like all his race, with cranium slightly contused, groups of men and women from far off America and New Zealand were peering curiously into the glass coffins to carry away some story to their children on the other side of the ocean. Pharaoh *pour l'exposition*—

"Buried and embalmed
Ere Romulus or Remus had been suckled."

It is come to this, and nothing to pay. Strange to say, the next man I was asked to see in his coffin was Bowen, of Bombay. I daresay some of our readers would rather have been Bowen than the man whom this mummy represents. Under which king Bezonian? Cotton shroud or golden cerements? Bowen with brow of alabaster or Pharaoh, King of Egypt?

ET CETERA.

The greatest depth of the Red Sea is 1,054 fathoms; this is nearly opposite Suakim. The "Chiltern" picked up the broken end of the Red Sea cable in 1875, from a depth of a thousand fathoms. Lockyer, the well known astronomer, on a clear and perfectly still day saw the top of an ascending column of smoke from an approaching steamer at a distance of forty miles with a telescope. The well known Gebil Nakhous or Bell Mountain lies four miles from the beach on the western shore of the Gulf of Suez. You will see the name on the map not far from Tor. Its discovery is due to Lieut. Wellsted, of the Indian Navy (1838). It is a rock 400 feet high, and when sand is rolled down on its sloping surface it produces sounds like an Æolian harp, which increases to that of the finger on a moist glass. Finally, as the sand reaches the base the reverberation is like distant thunder startling into flight the camels of the traveller. Hugh Miller and Sir David Brewster laboured hard to explain the phenomenon, and Sir John Herschell declared it "utterly inexplicable." He could weigh Jupiter, but the "Bell Mountain" he could not solve. Palmer's collection of birds from the Sinai Peninsula was exhibited in London (1882), and it was curious to note how almost every one partook of the dusky colour of the desert. The same remark holds good with regard to the hawks on the Red Sea, some fine specimens of which often settle on the ships' rigging during the night, and are easily caught in the grey dawn.

RED SEA SHIPS.

I made a vigorous search in the Boulak Museum (May 1887) for the models of ancient Egyptian ships, seen by me some quarter of a century ago, but failed to discover them. I had stated that they were modelled like our own buggalows, and threw some light on the obscure origin of Indian navigation. I failed in discovering them—they were of silver, and may have been M. Mariette's personal property, but the statement made by Laborde (1839) makes their existence of less consequence. Here it is.

"The spectacle of the Red Sea ships reminded me strongly of the vessels (models) found in the Egyptian tombs, and particularly of two in a perfect state of preservation discovered during the excavations which were carried on under my directions for five months at the foot of the Pyramids."

SCARES.

Dr. Buist (1854) tells us that Gebil-Teer, the "Mountain of Birds," is still smoking, as it had been since 1774 when described by Bruce, and that a violent eruption of short continuance in one of the Zugar Islands took place in 1846, which was fortunately seen from different points of view by steamers passing in different directions. When the Red Sea volcanoes, ages ago, were belching fire in full activity, they must have been a fine sight; that is, provided the spectator had the chance of survival. Look at a large chart of the Red Sea, and observe how intricate and narrow the channel is, in places like a canal. Even the most fortunate and efficient commanders have occasionally a scare on the Red Sea, and it will be so to the end of time. I suppose a man is not an idiot when he mistakes a mirage for an island, or in a midnight fog or dust haze at "dead slow" as he paces the bridge descries almost under his bows what he supposes are the spurs of some Gebil. Stop the ship, and so he does, but not before he runs into a herd of dhows hustled together, the yells of the crew being the first thing that explains his position. They show no light, and are right in the track of this ocean steamer. Is it to be wondered at that the lateen sails swaying across each other bulk big athwart the gloom, and appear to the captain's eye in the dense haze as so many jagged pinnacles? Yes, these are the things that make men's hair grow grey. Read Palgrave's story of the green sea in tons lashing over the deck, and you will realise what a wreck is on the coast of Arabia and to what dangers the shipmaster is exposed. The shores of the Red Sea are eloquent of all this. Many a skeleton of gallant ship dots her sea margin, silent monitors bleached by the waves—a funnel here, a boiler there on weary headland or treacherous shoal, where skippers, not a few, have eaten the bread of bitterness and drank the water of affliction. Not without reason did the ancient mariner dread these parts, and Antiquity has written on them with its iron pen such names as *Bab-el-Tarid*, the Banished Man's Gate, and *Garda-fui*, the Cape of Burial. The Guide Book facetiously observes "There are no good hotels at Perim."

OLD SKIPPERS.

Captain Alexander Hamilton (1688-1732) tried hard to open up a trade with Suez. His book has been a perfect mine to writers on this period, as he was a man full of Scotch shrewdness, and what we owe to him has been generally acknowledged. One man, a Captain Cope, who might stand cousin-german to him [illegible] called a "New History of the East Indies" (1754), and in the most impudent manner incorporated entire chapters from Hamilton (1727) as if they were his own, even down to his imprisonment in Surat and his [illegible] the Bombay Harbour during the siege of 1690 without a single word [illegible]. Put your own name on the title-page of another's travels and publish it to the world and you have its counterpart. The student of Bombay Bibliography is hereby warned [illegible]. Sorry I cannot go back to Captain M'Cluer, 1775 to 1795, as I should have liked to have [illegible] some, families in Bombay in [illegible] the Dungeon Kills or the Moody [illegible] then should have been able to tell [illegible] place without asking him, and this is what is wanted to enable his natural heirs to claim a bulky sum of money which exists (August 1888). The will he left by some people is considered very eccentric. The successful claimants will not think so. Captain John M'Cluer, for the benefit of all concerned we give his name (in full) constructed the first chart of Bombay Harbour, stamped his name "M'Cluer's Inlet" in the Pelew Islands, and according to good authorities ranks as a discoverer second only in hydrography to Captain Cook. Lost at sea, so "none o'er may weep." Then there is Lewis of the "Iberia" (P. and O. 1844) immortalised in Thackeray's famous ballad "The White Squall."

"And look'd at Captain Lewis,
Who calmly stood and blew his
Cigar in all the bustle,
And scorn'd the tempest's tussle;
And when a wreck we thought her,
And doom'd ourselves to slaughter,
How gaylily he fought her,
And through the hubbub brought her,
And as the tempest caught her,
Cried "George, some brandy and water!"

But the man to whom the Red Sea owes most is Moresby. Before his time the Red Sea was without form and void. He cultivated it, trained it into subjection and habits of obedience, and brought it under the dominion of the map maker. The Red Sea frolicked before, but it was never to do so again, for he fixed on Mercator's Projection the bounds of its habitation. No man after his time could say that he did not know the "Twelve Apostles," or was guiltless if he touched the Mocha Shoal five miles from land. A gentleman in every act as became one bred in the Indian Navy, of fresh complexion, somewhat of apple red in his cheek from fresh breezes and sea air, I can still see him as he stood (1850). He at this time looked a man of 50 years of age, in buttoned surtout blue and gold, cap in hand. He was then Commander of the P. and O., and Sir Henry Morland kindly informs us that he believes his death took place about twenty-five years ago, say circa 1863. Joy and Soy rhyme well and belong to the same period. We must on no account forget Captain Hyde, whether as "George," "Lord Clarendon," or the "Magnificent," all kindly names of brotherly love. His memento exists in the *Bombay Punch* of the troublous year 1865, where you will see also that he sung the "Maid of Athens." Perrins (1887) shot across my path like a meteor and disappeared. "My name is Perrins, and I had the honour to bring out Lord and Lady Dufferin to India, since which during the past two years I have been in Australian waters." This was my first and last of Perrins, for he perished three weeks afterwards, on board the Tasmania. Alas! alas!

STEAM IN INFANCY.

Here is a Bombay opinion of steam navigation in the Red Sea, when we were in a state of transition. It is taken from the *Oriental Christian Spectator*, 1833, a paper edited by Dr. Wilson. "We will shortly state what has been thus settled, that Cananore can never be the starting place for steamers from the western coast of India; that steamers even cannot go in the S.-W. Monsoon. First, because they could not go themselves. Second, no one would go in them at that peculiar, unpleasant season of storm, plague, and quarantine. That 600 ton steamers will never do for us unless we could find Fortunatus's cap, or get a scrub at Aladdin's lamp, or a sight of Golconda's mine as it once was. They would do great execution, no doubt, on the sea, and tear furiously up to Suez, but for the Bombay Committee to patronise them would be as bad as sending a griffin to shoot partridges with a jingall, or buckling on the brow of some young cadet the helmet of Otranto." A letter in the Bombay Chamber's Report of 1839 advises travellers to avoid the "English Society" which Egypt affords. Why this should be so we know not. Egypt was by no means perfect in those days, but we can aver that she was a Flora compared with the Virago she has since become, for Port Said, which is now growing into a civilized community, had not then the semblance of existence. And our own people too! Why this invidious distinction?

COLOUR.

The Red Sea can be all sorts of colours, a perfect chameleon, and like the chameleon he is very black when he is angry. Thus I have seen him a dark and stormy water before daylight, under the frowning limestone cliffs of the Sinai Peninsula. I daresay on the morning of the Exodus he looked the same. At Suez his normal colour is indigo blue, by way of contrast to the yellow sands grained out of Colzium and Arsinoe. At Aden under duststorm and lurid cloud "*asfar howa*" as the Arabs call the cholera "yellow wind," he copies the dirty water on the streets. At Tor it was seen by Ehrenberg on several occasions in 1823, as red as blood caused by floating algæ. For this see *Edin. Phil. Journal*, vol. X., 1831. O thou evil Red Sea, I love thee not; I do not love thee, thou fell sea, and the reason I can tell very well. A knock at my cabin door. It is the small hours. I stagger up the companion like a drunken man, when, lo and behold, a scene meets my eye in the silence of midnight. The Red Sea is white all along as if nature had donned her winding sheet, tumbling its white waves, from whose broken crests a fitful wind drives the spray in phosphorescent fire, a weird and ghastly sight worthy of Milton or Dante. My blood curdles in sympathy. The phenomenon of the milky sea has been repeatedly described. But yet another. Abou Zeyd, an ancient mariner, A. D. 920, quoted by Renaud *cet mer en effet est brumeuse et sujette a des exhalaisons desagreables. On ne trouve rien de bon a fond de l'eau ni a sa surface.* No doubt after long tacks of dead calm, some parts of it become stagnant, and emit a putrid and offensive odour from floating masses of sea weed exposed to the sun, or other causes.

SUNSETS.

After rain and in cloudy weather the sunsets in the Red Sea are marvellous. The deck of a steamer crowded with 150 passengers is sometimes hushed into mutest admiration—we had almost said—adoration, at the wonderful creations in cloudland, of gold and of *green* and of blue. The rudest are overawed—you might hear a pin fall. It is a new heaven and a new earth, but an earth etherealized, built up out of the fragments of dreams, solemn temples and gorgeous pinnacles, with rivers laving silent shores, fretted with the gold of these Islands of the Blest, and no galley with oars or gallant ships pass thereby.

THE ARAB.

The Arab, pure and simple, is a splendid type of humanity. What a noble animal is man! Grandeur of mien seems to exist in the race. Our readers have only to go to our horse bazaar—such men—such horses are to be seen for a thousand miles from Oman to Mograbeya. Do you mind the Durbar given by Sir Bartle Frere in the Town Hall to the Imaum of Muscat when the denizens of the desert strode across the floor in sandall'd majesty with a dignity that kings might envy? Where were your Holkars then? There is another side of the Arab character, and which does not go without saying. When Sir Richard Burton was in Bombay (1876) people observed a large hollow in his cheek and wondered how it came to pass. It fell about in this wise. At 2 a.m. of the 19th April 1855, Burton, Speke, and Stroyan, being then at Berbera, were attacked by 150 Somalis. Stroyan was murdered, Speke wounded in several places, and Burton wounded by a spear which passed through his cheek dividing the palate. Ample vengeance was exacted; for the outrage was quite unprovoked. This is merely a sample of the wild Arab. It is his nature so to do.

TWO HEROES.

Two men breathed their last,—one (1882) at the head, and the other (1887) at the foot, of the Red Sea. Suez and Aden, exit and entrance, each has its guardian spirit beckoning the men of this and other generations to new enterprise in the cause of chivalry and philanthropy.

Of Palmer,

In Greece a Greek,
In Tyre a true Phœnician, in the waste
Of marbled Tadmore, an Arabian Sheikh
All would have thought him.

Both in succession held the chair of Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and clad in the panoply of Oriental learning, each in his own way went forth to Arabia and flung down the gauntlet to the False Prophet like some valiant crusader in the brave days of old.

But steel is harder than brain, and force and fraud may undo all the cunning of the schools. You may silence the tongue you cannot confute, so the Nasarani was hurled from a precipice a few miles from the wells of Moses; you can almost see the spot from the steamer's deck, his mangled remains picked up piecemeal, or what could be found of them, and laid reverently in St. Paul's Cathedral. Thus died Edward Henry Palmer at the age of 42. The Sheik Abdullah. Ion Keith Falconer died at the age of 31 at Aden at his post, and here the voice of criticism is hushed, for he

A younger brother has reached the city of the Saintly
The new Jerusalem.

An Earl's son by birth, he was (by instinct and education, which developed into enthusiasm for one, strange to say, he had never seen but only read about) a veritable pupil and disciple of Dr. John Wilson, of Bombay, for his character was formed on the framework of the distinguished man, justifying the ways of God to men in this, that the good that men do shall live after them, though the evil is not always buried with them. The sword in these lands (Egyptian) may undo what the sword has done, but not even Fanaticism, Rapine or Superstition can wipe away from the history the memory of these bold and valiant spirits. Two splendid fellows. Genius, learning, luxury (at least for one of them), home, [illegible] whine of regret, and with only one murmur of recrimination when Palmer earned his murderers. You tell me that if certain things had been done, these men need not have lost their lives. If certain things were done, there would be an end of all courage, and of all heroism, and endurance, and we should be left with the faith that falters, and the heart that quails, in this age of care, and in this year which Bacon in his day called *Octogesimus octavus annus mirabilis.*

J. D.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE Philharmonic Society gave the "Ancient Mariner" a second time in the Town Hall on Thursday evening. A large audience was again attracted to hear this beautiful cantata, which the society has so well mastered and sing so admirably. There were, however, a few faults which were more noticeable on this occasion than on Thursday week; but for all that they detracted nothing from the performance. Mr. Dixon undertook the tenor solos, and did them full justice. The several choruses were occasionally shaky, but altogether they were most successful, and especially deserve our praise for the chorus commencing, "About, about, in reel and rout," and the *finale*, "What loud uproar bursts," &c. The other soloists one and all repeated their successes of the previous Thursday, and were encored more than once. Mrs. Anderson's solo, "Oh sleep! it is a gentle thing," was redemanded. Mrs. Walker was warmly received, and in the duet with Mrs. Macbeth both ladies were deservedly encored. The bass solos were once more entrusted to Mr. Wyer, and were most successfully treated by him. He was heartily encored for his solo commencing "Swiftly, swiftly, flew the ship," but did not respond. Mr. Nixon was much applauded when he took charge of his choir, and after he had successfully conducted them through the difficult *finale* and gave ample testimony of his popularity. Mr. Johnstone again presided as accompanist, and deserves more than ordinary praise for the admirable manner in which he performed his task. So hearty a reception having been given to the "Ancient Mariner," and as it is certainly a performance which can be repeated more than twice, it is to be hoped that the general desire to hear a couple of afternoon performances of the cantata will be listened to by the committee.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

YESTERDAY evening one of those pleasant gatherings, for which the Gunners are famous, came off on the pretty little Kirkee course. These are deservedly popular in Poona and Kirkee, and under the energetic management of Mr. H. Corbyn, R.H.A., the present honorary secretary, large entries were secured, and, although the whole of these did not start, the fields were larger than usual, and the racing good. The tent, which as usual does duty for a Grand Stand, was the centre of a very large gathering of the *élite* of Poona and Kirkee, and the band of the 28th Bombay Pioneers stationed hard by was an additional attraction, as was the "bell-topper" hat of their worthy bandmaster, Mr. James, that article being quite a black swan in Poona, though common enough in Bombay. H.E. Lady Reay arrived at 5-45 p.m., accompanied by Colonel the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttelton and Captain Phayre, A.-D.-C. (who for once was not riding), but her ladyship did not leave her carriage. The attendance on the course of soldiers and the "Noi polloi" was also very large. In addition to the Stand and mound, an "observatory" in the shape of some line carts was established near the Stand, from which a good view of the whole course could be obtained.

The office of starter was as usual held by Dr. Gaye, who, however, rode his own horse in the "Pony Steeplechase," and rode him right well too. He led a good part of the journey, and eventually came in a good second amid clapping of hands and cheers for "the young old man."

The only grief of the day was in the "All Horse Steeplechase," when three horses came down at the last fence, and the rider of Yorstoun broke his collar-bone, while the horse was also badly lamed. This was entirely the fault of his rider. Yorstoun had the foot of all the others, but was taken to the front and ridden in the most reckless fashion, with no hold on his head, and his rider sitting forward almost on his neck. He nearly came at the fence behind the Stand, and a group of jockeys there congregated began to discuss the chances of horse and rider breaking their necks in the next half mile. Things fortunately did not turn out so badly as that, but "grief" was an absolute certainty. The "Tandem Race" was amusing and the win very popular, and an extra race, ½ mile, for soldiers was added, which was easily won by a Gunner of F-3 R. A.

At the conclusion of the races the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Holberton, and a most pleasant evening was brought to a conclusion with three cheers for the ladies, and the same for the honorary secretary.

POLO RACE.

Mr England's Dewdrop, 11st 9lb, Owner	1
Mr Barney's Diletto, 10st 11lb, Owner	2
Capt Holland's Allibiase, 11st 8lb, Owner	3
Mr Radcliffe's Jim, 11st 9lb, Owner	0
Do Mermaid, 10st 6lb, Mr Corbyn	0
Capt Hamilton's Fairy, 10st 10lb, Owner	0
Mr Garr's Schroff, 11st 3lb, Owner	0
Mr Secone's Confidence, 10st 7lb, Capt Rose	0
Mr Venable's Bayard, 10st 5lb, Owner	0

Jim was left at the post. Dewdrop got well away, and led all round, winning in two lengths easily. There was a good race for the second place. Time, 61 seconds.

CHEROOT RACE.

Capt Hanwell's Ding, Owner	1
Mr Corbyn's Wildboar, Owner	2
Mr Stockdale's Badger, Owner	0
Mr Radcliffe's Mermaid, Owner	0
Mr Hancock's Shamrock, Owner	0
Capt Holland's Helen Blazes, Owner	0
Mr England's Jimmy Jumps, Owner	0
Capt Foster's Rex, Owner	0
Capt Herbert's Pilgrim, Owner	0
Mr Brooke's Paleface, Owner	0

This race caused much laughter. The "Ag" Basket being knocked over in the rush for lights, Hanwell fell on the coal, but got first away, winning easily by five lengths in 46 seconds.

PONY CHASE.

Capt Cooper's Pure Ruby, 10st 10lb, Owner	1
Mr Herbert's The Waif, 11st, Owner	2
Mr Gloster's Windmill, 11st 4lb, Owner	3
Mr Stockdale's Bruce, 11st 1lb, Mr Radcliffe	0
Mr Wodehouse's Shylock, 10st 10lb, Mr Hancock	0
Mr Barney's Milky Free, 10st 3lb, Owner	0
Mr Hickie's Comet, 10st 13lb, Capt Briggs	0
Mr Garr's Peter, 10st 13lb, Owner	0
Mr England's Jimmy Jumps, 11st 7lb, Owner	0
Capt Hibbert's The Worm, 11st 5lb, Owner	0
Mr Corbyn's Otivetta, 11st, Owner	0
Mr Peyton's Nellie, 10st 8lb, Owner	0

Nellie refused the first fence. Windmill and Comet led, and the latter ran out, but was soon brought round. Pure Ruby and Waif then joined the leader, followed by Windmill, and at the fence behind the Stand, Waif was leading slightly. On the far side Comet took the lead, but ran out at the last fence, leaving Pure Ruby to win by four lengths, a bad third. Time, 4 min. 32 sec.

HORSE CHASE.

Mr Brooke's Artaxerxes, 12st 11lb, Owner	1
Capt Wedderburn's Hadgi, 10st, Mr Radcliffe	2
Capt Holland's Rowena, 12st 11lb, Owner	3
Mr Corbyn's Connaught, (late Long Tom,) 12st 11st Owner	0
Mr Mead's Ganymede, 10st, Owner	0
Mr Baker's Godolphin, 11st, Owner	0
Col Steven's Yorstoun, 9st 1lb, Mr Fraser	0
Do Probationer, 10st, Mr. Peyton	0

Connaught and Rowena led, soon passed by Yorstoun and Probationer. The former nearly fell at the fence behind the Stand. On the far side Hadgi improved his position, but at the fence before the hurdle the three leaders fell, leaving Artaxerxes an easy winner. Time, 4 minutes.

TANDEM RACE.

Mr Browarigg's Parnell and Shamrock, Owner	3
Mr Radcliffe's Jim and Mermaid, Owner	1
Mr Corbyn's Wildboar and Topsham, Owner	0
Mr Barnes's Jhagra and Squirms, Owner	0
Capt Holland's Allibiase and Helen Blazes, Owner	0
Mr England's Dewdrop and Paleface, Owner	0
Mr De Lisle's Gray Friar and Sun Flower, Owner	0
Capt Herbert's Pilgrim and Bones, Owner	0
Mr Barnes's Apollyon and Diletto, Owner	0
Capt Hanwell's Ding and Johnson, Owner	0

In the first heat Burney had a long lead, when the leader shied at a heap of stones. Radcliffe then took the lead, winning easily. Time, 2 min. 9 sec.

In the second heat the ponies were restive. Hanwell's pair bolted into the enclosure, and England had difficulty with his pair, but got the best start. There was a capital race between England and Browarigg all round until the straight, where England's leader got away and Browarigg won. In the final heats there was a good race between Radcliffe and Browarigg, the latter winning. Time, 2 min. 5 sec.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, [illegible], London.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

It was arranged yesterday that the cross-examination of witnesses, in what is, for convenience sake, termed the Dabir case, should be proceeded with to-day, Mr. Kashinath Balwant Poree and the other witnesses cross-examined yesterday having given evidence common to both the Dabir and the Sindekar charges. Messrs. Balwant [illegible] Dabir, the informant, Narayen Shamrao [illegible], Maneck Ratinam, Ramchandra Gopal Jowaker, Chinbarao Shamsiar, and Govind Shimaoki were therefore summoned to appear. Dabir, who is acting mamlatdar of Amalner, it will be remembered, stated that in the August of 1887 he had paid Rs. 2,000 to the accused in order to secure the present appointment. He paid it, he said, that Hanmantrao would exercise the influence he believed he had with the Commissioner of the Central Division. He had first consulted his father-in-law the witness Sathi, a Government pensioner, about the prospect of promotion, and deposed "I was led to do this from the way in which appointments were made and the general rumour as to the manner in which they were made." Sathi, when examined on the 16th instant, spoke as to interviews with Hanmantrao with reference to Dabir's promotion; in short, that he had acted as a go-between in the negociations, and had stipulated the price to be paid for Dabir's improved position. Jowakar's allegation was that he had accompanied Sathi on these visits, and that he had taken part in the transaction, acting as Sathi's adviser. Maneck Ratinam and Chinbarao Shamsiar are Marwaris from whom Dabir borrowed the requisite sum of money, a part of which Govind Shimaoki, a relative of the informant, transmitted for payment to the accused. But before any of these witnesses were called, however, the cross-examination of Mr. Kashinath Balwant Poree had to be concluded, and this was a work of far greater magnitude than had been anticipated, and contrary to expectation lasted throughout the whole day. Mr. Branson again directed questions upon the method observed in the Commissioner's Office with regard to appointments and promotions. He maintained that in Dabir's promotion not less than twenty-three persons, according to the seniority list, had been superseded. Vaman Abaji was avalkarkoon at Amalner at the time of Dabir's promotion, and according to custom he might naturally look forward to the appointment. As a rule, the Commissioner consulted collectors with regard to such promotions, but there were cases in which it had not been done. Mention a case, demanded Mr. Branson, and witness did so, name and date of appointment. He did not say that Commissioners never made appointments of acting mamlatdars without consulting collectors previously. In the case he had mentioned he had known of no complaint, but "what approached very nearly to a complaint" was made. Mr. Branson did not press this point, but reminded the witness that he must confine himself to answering the questions strictly, and asked him to name another instance. He did so, and added that in this case no complaint was made. How do you know that the collectors were not consulted in these cases? he was asked, and replied: "Because there was no entry on the records." But might not Mr. Crawford have personally met the collectors in these cases, and have discussed the matter with him verbally? Yes, this was possible. Did he not always accept the suggestions of collectors? He did sometimes. But is it not necessary he should act on the suggestions of the collectors? No, but he knew that protests had been made. Not by any particular mamlatdar, but there had been a general complaint by Mr. Lee-Warner. "But," said Mr. Branson, "I can show you a protest against transfers by Mr. Robertson without much consideration—a whole batch of them. Read this." Witness did so—a protest of Mr. Atkins, who said: "The whole of the transfers recommended by Mr. Robertson should be deferred for a day or two." Witness was on leave at the time, and could not say whether or not the transfers had been ordered without previous consultation with the collectors. He would not commit himself to any opinion or draw an inference from that document without an opportunity of referring to the records. He produced the [illegible] official documents of the office, [illegible] a letter from Mr. Crawford, [illegible] carrying out some of [illegible] asking witness [illegible] who [illegible] dated 10[illegible] asking for [illegible] date and what [illegible] necessary to be made [illegible] He [illegible] referred to by Mr. Branson [illegible] for them. He produced a [illegible] of Khandeish, dated 11th September, [illegible], from Mr. Crawford, nominating Deshpande to act at Koregaum, and recommending that the avalkarkoon at Nandebough to take that officer's place. He admitted the receipt of a letter in which Mr. Crawford spoke of awaiting the replies of collectors prior to gazetting certain first grade appointments. Several other documents suggesting changes were enquired about, of which witness acknowledged receipt and undertook to produce them. Another letter enquired about was one from Mr. Propert, asking what Mr. Robertson had written and what he termed his "Doomsday Book" against Trimbak Gopal Jowaker being appointed a Rao-Bahadurship, and expressing surprise that he should have written against him. Jowakar was one of the witnesses summoned to appear to-day, and the cross-examination was turned upon him. Have you got the "Doomsday Book?" Yes. Then let us see what is said about Jowakar. Mr. Branson read as follows: "A feeble and inactive officer who allowed matters to run down in the Municipality and things to get in a bad state . . . Sent in charge to Chandore, where work was well done—sent to Khandesh on extension, and then retire." This was Mr. Robertson's confidential book. Following this was written:—"Retire him accordingly," as witness alleged in Mr. Crawford's handwriting. Then letters were put in from collectors recommending eligible persons for the various offices at the Commissioner's disposal, the tendency of which was to prove Mr. Crawford's observance of the alleged practice of Mr. Robertson of acting upon the suggestions of collectors. Mr. Branson now informed Mr. Jardine that he proposed to put in letters to the Private Secretary with reference to appointments. Mr. Jardine said he did not object in the least, but he failed to see their relevancy or indeed the relevancy of much that had been dealt with to-day. Mr. Branson made no comment on this remark, but proceeded to put in documents of a character similar to those already described—one the most noteworthy of the batch asking a collector who of the reverted men in his district had "the best claim by seniority or otherwise" to an appointment then vacant.

Subjoined is a full report of the evidence adduced to-day:—

Antonio Gregory De Souza, clerk to the Private Secretary to the Governor, was first called to-day, and produced certain correspondence from the office, including a letter from [illegible] Deshpande, dated 27th March, 1887, in which he had applied for a deputy collectorship and of which a copy was put in. Witness also produced a letter from Mr. Monteath to Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Crawford's reply hereto.

The cross-examination of Mr. Kashinath Balwant Poree was then resumed.

Have you got the general list of graduates who have passed the higher standard examination? Yes. (List produced and handed over to Mr. Branson.)

You told us yesterday that Dabir had been made head karkoon at Chopda before he was made avalkarkoon. Where did you get that information from? I got it from Dabir himself.

Have you not yet received his service book? We have not asked for it.

This list of graduates who have passed the higher standard is the record which the Commissioner uses in granting promotions and making [illegible]? Well this is not the only record. [illegible] this list there are the records A and B, [illegible] examination-in-chief, together with a [illegible] list.

You see in this list Dabir is [illegible] head karkoon of Chopda? Yes, he is put down there as such.

Do you produce the [illegible] which Dabir's appointment went to the printer of the Central Press? Yes.

It is in the [illegible]? Yes.

And it would be copied from the order by Mr. Crawford? Yes.

Have you got that draft order? I can't find it in the office. [illegible] any order or rough draft in Mr. Crawford's handwriting, concerning the notification about the appointment of Dabir as acting mamlatdar of Chopda.

Can you tell me who was the avalkarkoon of Amalner when the vacancy occurred there on the 10th June? Vaman Abaji.

How do you say that? From information given by Dabir.

Then you don't know it from your own knowledge? No I have no knowledge of it from the records.

Is not it the fact that during the time Mr. Crawford has been Commissioner he has [illegible] I think not. [illegible]

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Mr. Crawford has not consulted the collectors though in the natural course he ought to have consulted them.

Just mention which? Mr. Hosraji Framji, avalkarkoon at Chalisgaum was appointed to act as fourth grade mamlatdar at Malsiras on the 8th April, 1887.

Do you mean to say that Commissioners never appoint acting mamlatdars without consulting the collectors? No, I do not say that.

You say this is one instance in which Mr. Crawford did not consult the Collector? Yes.

Was there any complaint made in that case by the Collector? No. But I must explain that although there was no direct complaint in this case, there was a general complaint made about frequent transfers at Malsiras.

Mr. Branson: You just answer my questions, please. You must know that you are here as a witness and not as an advocate.

Witness: But my answers cannot be complete without these explanations.

Have you any other like instance to show? Yes, there is one more instance, Ganpat Yeshwant Dheave, B.A. He was appointed acting mamlatdar of Shewgaum on 10th February, 1887, without consulting the Collector.

On that occasion was any complaint made by the Collector of the district? No.

In any other instances? No.

How can you say that Mr. Crawford had not consulted the collectors? I find nothing of the kind on the records.

You say so simply because you do not find anything on the records? No, that would not be quite the correct way of interpreting my answers. I say I find nothing of the kind in the official records.

But you cannot say, if the Commissioner might not have met the collectors personally? Well, I cannot say.

Did Mr. Crawford almost invariably consult you in these cases? No.

Never? I was not ordinarily consulted, but I was consulted in two instances which I recollect. In one case I was asked to name the mamlatdar who was to go to Paith. The other instance was that in which Mr. Crawford asked me to make certain proposals about transfers as I have mentioned in my evidence in the Sindekar case. Beyond these instances, he never consulted me regarding the appointments of mamlatdars.

Now with regard to the transfers of mamlatdars, did not Mr. Crawford consult or accept the suggestions of collectors? Yes, he did sometimes.

And I suppose that the Commissioner is quite entitled to transfer a mamlatdar without consulting the Collector? Of course, he is not bound to consult the Collector.

Can you mention any single instance in which any collector has protested to Mr. Crawford against the transfer of any mamlatdar? There was a general complaint made by Mr. Lee-Warner in his Administration Report on the Poona District.

Do you know of any instance in which any individual Collector had protested against the transfer of an individual mamlatdar? (After looking up some papers) I cannot just now find out any such cases.

Mr. Branson: I can show you a series of protests to Mr. Robertson against transfers made by him. Look at this—do you see any protests in that file? I was on leave at that time.

Yes, but do you not see protests from collectors against transfers made by Mr. Robertson? Yes, here is one from Mr. Atkins. (The document was put in.)

That letter shows that the Collector could not have been consulted before the transfer was made? Well, I cannot say.

Then what was the meaning of that letter? I cannot say.

Will you produce the demi-official letter of 11th July, 1886, from Mr. Crawford to you, asking you to advise who among the junior candidates should go to Paith? (Letter read.) Yes, that is the letter.

Did you recommend in your reply that Cashinath Venayek should be sent to Peith? Yes, I recommended him.

Then did not Mr. Crawford ask you to advise whether there was not some one higher in the grade who had been long in a good climate, and who had more experience or who merited some penalty? Yes, and I recommended that Rao Saheb Ramchandar Sabaji Nathu who had been in a good climate for four years, and who did not know English, should be transferred.

Have you got Mr. Crawford's demi-official letter to you, dated 16th July, 1886, asking for graded list of mamlatdars, corrected up to date, and referring to recommendations made by collectors of persons to be appointed in the place of retiring mamlatdars, and asking you what retirements were pending? Witness being unable to discover the letter from the papers in front of him, Mr. Branson tried to refresh his memory by reading his reply to Mr. Crawford's letter, submitting a mamlatdar's list corrected up to date and suggesting certain transfers. Witness replied—he recollected having written that letter, but he failed in his further search to find out [illegible] was asked by Mr. Branson to [illegible] the papers in the off[illegible] Do you [illegible] Cra[illegible]

[illegible] rawford, [illegible] mamlatdar of [illegible] collector? Yes, [illegible] there is a reference to you by Mr. Cra[illegible] introducing Mr. T[illegible] Craw[illegible] [illegible]daskar as a candidate for a [illegible], and your reply thereto? Yes, they are here.

Will you produce a memorandum, dated 8th September, in your handwriting giving a list of the mamlatdars who were about to retire, in accordance with instructions received from Mr. Crawford? (Witness produced the correspondence which had passed on the subject between him and Mr. Crawford.)

Now do you find another letter from Mr. Crawford to you, dated 25th September, 1886, stating that Mr. Woodward was very anxious that Mr. Kuntekar mamlatdar should not be removed from Egutpoora, and asking you how Mr. Kuntekar stood in the list of promotions, together with your reply thereto? Yes, I produce the letter and my reply thereto.

You find also a letter from you to Mr. Crawford, dated 11th October, stating that you had requested the Collector of Ahmednagar to direct Mr. Kelkar, the Mamlatdar of Rahuri, to go to Satara and to put in his head clerk to act as mamlatdar? Yes.

Again, among those papers you will find a memorandum by you about applications for promotions and transfers? I cannot find it just now.

Now look up a letter by Mr. Crawford to you, dated 6th November, 1883, sending a memo of promotions and transfers for gazetting with marginal notes intended for your eyes? I am unable to find it among the papers, but I remember having received that letter. I will have the records searched for that memorandum.

Now in the mamlatdar's statement of 16th November, 1886, you find a letter from Mr. Loch to Mr. Crawford, asking that Mr. Vishnoo Babaji, some mamlatdar should be retained in Kandesh, and Mr. Crawford's reply acceding to that request? Yes.

Now turn to another file of notes. You will find there a letter, dated 18th November, 1886, from you to Mr. Crawford submitting a variety of lists and papers, and mentioning certain vacancies that had to be filled up, with Mr. Crawford's notes on the letter? Here it is.

Do you find a letter, dated 7th December, 1886, from you to Mr. Crawford, suggesting changes in the Commissioner's office in consequence of Venayek Govind Deshmookh being appointed treasurer? I cannot find the letter, but remember having written it.

Then there is a letter from Mr. Crawford to you, dated 22nd January, 1887, forwarding a civil list and asking you how it was that the first grade mamlat was vacant, together with your reply to it? Yes.

Then in another packet, you will fined a letter dated 11th March, 1887, from Mr. Grant to Mr. Crawford relating to the resignation of Mr Eknath, and other matters? Yes.

Do you find a letter, dated 17th March, 1887, from Mr. Propert to Mr. Crawford, about Trimbak Gopal Jowalkar, and his claims to a Rao Bahadurship and Mr. Crawford's reference to you on the subject and your reply? Yes.

Is Trimbak Gopal Jowalkar the brother of Ramchandar, who is a witness in this case? Yes.

Trimbak was compelled to retire by Mr. Crawford? Yes.

Here you got what is called the "Dooms Day Book" here? I produce the "Dooms Day Book" or the Confidential Register kept by whoever is Commissioner for the time being, about mamlatdars. It was begun in Mr. Robertson's time. The first four lines about Trimbak Gopal Jowalkar are in the handwriting of Mr. Robertson, and these words "retired him accordingly" are in Mr. Crawford's handwriting.

Was Ramchandar Jowalkar also compelled to retire by Mr. Crawford? Yes.

Would you please look up the papers for a letter, dated 19th July, from Mr. Crawford to you stating that Mr. Woodward wanted Mr. Sral[illegible] to be transferred, but that he had requested that his (Mr. Pradhan's) removal should be delayed till after the rains, on account of the illness of his wife and directing you to issue certain orders? Yes, here it is.

There is a letter from Mr. Waddington to Mr. Crawford asking him to make certain appointments of mamlatdars, as suggested by the Collector? Yes.

Do you find a short note from Mr. Cook, Acting Collector of Khandeish to Mr. Crawford, dated 20th July, 1887, regarding some proposals made by Mr. Crawford in a private letter to him with respect to the head clerk of the Collector of Khandeish? Yes.

Among those papers do you find another letter, dated 5th September 1887, from Mr. Cook to Mr. Crawford asking for the removal of the mamlatdar of Jalgaum, because he was hand in glove with the police inspector, and was stated to be receiving large bribes from people through a woman he kept? Yes, and the mamlatdar was removed in consequence of the letter.

Do you find a letter from Mr. Crawford to you, dated 12th September, 1837, about the mamlatdar of Jamner, who had a bad record, and your reply thereto? Yes.

Do you find a letter to you, dated 3rd October, 1887, from Mr. Crawford, enclosing copies of demi-official letters he had written to certain collectors which he wanted to be in the confidential book?—I cannot find that letter, but I have my reply thereto.

And you also produce copies of the letters addressed to Mr. Keyser, Mr. Wadding, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Woodward? Yes, I also produce a letter from Mr. Waddington to Mr. Crawford, suggesting certain transfers of mamlatdars in Rahuri and Karjat. The suggestion was not carried out.

Do you find an office order, dated 3rd October, 1887, Mr. by Crawford, making appointments of mamlatdars, among others of Mr. Mulekar at Julgaum? Yes.

Is this a letter from you to Mr. Crawford, dated 12th October, 1886, making suggestions about a certain mamlatdar's appointment? Yes.

Do you find among those papers a letter from Mr. Crawford to you, dated 13th October, 1887, asking which of the two reverted mamlatdars, Mr. Shalom Bahajee and Mr. Chowhal, had the best claim, by seniority or otherwise, to an acting appointment, and your reply to it? Here are the letter and my reply to it, stating that Chowhal was the senior.

Witness admitted that Mr. Crawford was acting on the suggestions of Mr. Waddington. In the letter, dated 26th January, he made a batch of appointments, and on the recommendation of Mr. Woodward on the 14th February appointed Atmaram Baoji, Acting Mamlatdar of Peith. All papers in the files relating to the appointments and transfers were not now produced in court. The case was adjourned till to-morrow, Saturday.

WORKING OF THE COMPULSORY VACCINATION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You contemporary apparently wishes to create a most undesirable feeling between two departments which have hitherto worked with cordiality, and which are intended to co-operate with each other for the public good. If his object was fair and *bona-fide* my two letters would have been sufficient to clear all his doubts; but the scant ceremony with which my second letter (a copy of which I had sent him) was returned, shows that he did not care to act on the principle of *audi alteram partem*.

The whole question lies in a nutshell. At first, on the basis of speculative birth figures, he tries to frighten his credulous readers into the belief that a third of the population in Bombay is unvaccinated. I refute this statement with palpable facts and figures. Then he asserts on the strength of his original figures that if the unvaccinated population did not number 250,000, there were undoubtedly 40,000 unvaccinated children in Bombay. This absurd assertion was also shown to be pure exaggeration.

Now there is a specific charge of inefficiency, which he tries to prove by giving the number of registered births and the number of vaccinations of infants for three years. Billingsgate is no argument; were I to follow his example I would ask how he managed to ignore "in the most unblushing manner" the fact which he himself had brought forward in his second article, that the number of deaths of children under six months has to be excluded from the total number of births in order to get at the number of children available for vaccination. But I have neither the desire nor the necessary leisure for this "wordy warfare."

The following statement will show the real state of things:—

Years.	Number of births registered.	Number of children dead under 6 months.	Number of children available for vaccination.	Number of children vaccinated under one year.	Actual increase.
1885...	14,964	4,124	10,840	14,226	3,386
1886...	14,909	3,994	10,915	13,640	2,725
1887...	15,429	4,007	11,422	13,866	2,444
	45,302	12,125	33,177	41,732	8,555

I have no wish to answer the numerous allegations of "Truth," as my doing so would only prolong the "wordy warfare." I shall, however, touch a few.

I did not suppress the vaccination figures for 1887; there was no occasion to give them, as the question was in respect of the "speculative birth numbers" for the quinquennium ending 1886. It is not my duty to supervise the work of birth registration, and I have kept no figures; but my every-day experience convinces me that birth registration is defective in more senses than one. What I have done in order to promote its improvement is known to those concerned. But may I ask why at first the three annas, and now the four annas gratuity payment system is adopted? If the registrars are not actually engaged in the work of birth-registration and the bulk of the death-registration work, as every one knows, is done in the Health Office, one is tempted to ask what their real duties are?

The invidious comparison made by "Truth" in the salaries of the two departments is, in my opinion, highly improper. I was compelled to compare the strength of the two establishments in the first instance only because a false statement had been made that the Presidency Vaccine Department consisted of [illegible] upon 120 hands. The vaccination karkoons get [illegible] same pay as their registration compeers, and [illegible] here in this Presidency are vaccinators, acquainted with the details of animal vaccination, to be had [illegible] less than Rs 24 a month. "Truth" evidently [illegible] nothing of the work of my department. The [illegible] afforded by the Registration Department is limited indeed; it refers only to "registered" births, and [illegible] all of them either, as the vaccination numbers given above testify. But to get a clear idea of the value of that help I give the following figures:—The department in 1887-88 vaccinated altogether 15,078 infants under one year. The monthly returns of "unprotected" children furnished by the birth registrars contained altog[illegible] children [illegible] other the names of 8,323 [illegible]; but of this, 2,117 children had been vaccinated prior to the receipt of the returns; of the remaining 6,206, only 1,884 were available for vaccination, the rest being not so, on account of change of residence, deaths, departure from Bombay, and other causes. Even if the 1,339 children which could not be got at on account of "change of residence" be included in the total vaccination figures, the fullest value of the help is represented by a proportion of 3,223 to 15,078. I may mention that the total number of primary vaccinations for all ages during the year was 18,471. So that if this last figure was taken into consideration, the relative proportion of the help would be "ludicrously small." Under these circumstances, it may be asked whence came the remaining 15,248 children, unless they were brought by my karkoons and vaccinators, and whether the work of the vaccination officials is consequently light and easy as "Truth" alleges.

I am afraid I have trespassed too much on your space, although in doing so I have not touched on all the inaccuracies of "Truth"; but it will be seen that I have all along been on the defensive, that if in pure self-vindication I have had to refer to the Registration Department, it was done most unwillingly, as my department is grateful for what help it does get from it, and that if any one will dispassionately look at the work of my department he will be convinced of the fact that under existing circumstances the department cannot do more. But as none are so blind as those who will not see, I must decline any longer to set right every irresponsible writer who rushes into print, innocent of all knowledge of statistics and of the value of figures and facts. I shall, however, be glad to see "Truth" or any other critic that may turn up at my office any day, and place before him whatever public information I can give, to dispel any misapprehensions which there may be on points not referred to in the above letter.—Yours, &c.,

SHANTARAM V. KANTAK,
Supdt. of Vaccination, P. C., Bombay.

August 31.

THE FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me the opportunity of calling the attention of the ratepayers of the Girgaum ward to the desirability of refraining from promising their votes for persons who may be canvassing for them for election as members of the new Corporation until a meeting of the ratepayers is convened. This meeting will be called at an early date.—Yours, &c.

A. W. MODY, L. M. & S.

Aug. 31.

A MILITARY correspondent writes to the *Times* on the protection of British commerce. The future of the empire will be determined by the power to defend our commerce which is evinced in the first great war in which we engage.

Before we perfect a miniature army for European warfare it is necessary to garrison the coaling-stations adequately. The one thing is desirable, the other essential. It may conceivably be wise to raise the scare of invasion; but what Power would dream of accepting the vast risks which invasion involves if it were possible to strike a vital blow at our commerce? The teaching of history is clear and unmistakeable. The commercial and colonial empire of Great Britain owes its origin to the fact that the wealth of Spain had outgrown her naval strength. As the grandeur of Spain faded away from impotence to hold her own upon the high seas, so assuredly must the far greater empire of Great Britain crumble into dust if ever the power of defending her commerce is found wanting. That power must be placed beyond the shadow of a doubt. It is the first requirement of the State, to which all others are subordinate and subsidiary. Adopt conscription, turn England into a camp on the Continental pattern, equip any assigned number of army corps for instant service abroad, and if the commerce of the empire cannot be defended throughout the world, war will nevertheless mean national ruin rapidly consummated.

The writer proceeds to show that this axiom was most imperfectly grasped by Mr. Forwood judging from his late speech before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 22nd August, 1888. Present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., presiding, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, K.C.S.I., his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A., The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.; the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C.; the Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D. D.O.L.; the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble J. Westland, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan, K.C.I.E.; and the Hon'ble G. R. Elsmie.

SALT-DUTY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland moved that the Bill to regulate the payment of duty in respect of Salt where there has been an alteration of the rate of duty payable in respect thereof be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott, the Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie and the Mover, with instructions to report within two months.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, and the Court-fees Act, 1870, and to make provision with respect to certain other matters. He said:—"Under section 90 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, the consent of the Court by which probate or letters of administration is or are granted is required to every disposition of property made by an executor or administrator, subject to the proviso that the Court may, when granting probate or letters of administration, exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of obtaining such consent as to the whole or any specified part of the assets of the deceased. Neither under the Indian Succession Act, section 269, nor under the Hindu Wills, Act, 1870, nor under the law as applied in the case of letters of administration granted by the Presidency High Courts, was any consent of the Court required previous to the disposal of property by an executor ar administrator, and the provisions to this effect in section 90 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, though no doubt prompted by caution, were distinctly retrogressive. As might have been expected considerable difficulties have arisen from this alteration in the law. Hindus in the presidency-towns have gone on taking out probates and letters of administration in the old form for the last seven years, and they now find that many of their sales and transfers of property are liable to be called in question, because the consent of the Court has not been obtained. As an illustration, let me take the simple case of Government promissory notes, which have frequently to be sold to provide funds for the payment of debts of a deceased person. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal writes:—It is only recently that the restrictive effect of section 90 of Act V. of 1881 has been realized by the Public Debt Office, and for some years past no distinction was made between the powers of European and Asiatic executors and administrators with respect to the disposal of notes belonging to the estates administered by them; and, so far as I am aware, no complaints have ever arisen from such want of distinction. The new state of things, on the contrary, is causing much dissatisfaction amongst the persons to whom the Indian Succession Act does not apply, and who are interested in questions relating to the law of succession to Government securities." On referring to the records in the Legislative Department, I find that section 90 of Act V of 1881 was apparently based on a proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to require 'the consent of the Judge to the sale or mortgage of immoveable property" only. The Select Committee to whom the Bill was referred went beyond this recommendation, stating it to be their opinion that the power to dispense with the necessity for consent, which it conferred on all Courts would be sufficient to prevent any practical inconvenience. This expectation has not been realized; and I think a strong case has been made for a return to the former practice, and for legalizing intermediate transactions which have occurred since the alteration of the law in 1881. Theoretically, no doubt, the consent of the Court appears to be a great safeguard, but in practice it is not very much to be relied on. "Such application," says a District Judge of great experience in Bengal, "are ordinarily made on affidavit or some merely formal evidence, and no Judge can feel sure whether, in granting the application, he is permitting the executor to make a necessary sale or authorising an act of waste. As the law stands at present, it appears to me to serve only to cause useless trouble and expense to an honest executor, and probably to protect a fraudulent executor, who might plead the sanction of the Court, if called to acount for a sale improperly made." Mr. Gould, the late Administrator General of Madras, tersely describes section 90 as a 'trap for the unwary and a stumbling-block for the wary.' And my learned friend Mr. Woodroffe, whose long experience lends great weight to his opinion on the subject, considers that the retention in the section of the words 'with the consent of the Court' and of the proviso renders litigation frequent and 'necessitates constant applications to Courts, which, being almost always *ex-parte* are but of little real protection to the beneficiaries.' The true safeguard, seems to me, is to be found in the simple but effective process of requiring adequate security to be given, under section 78 of the Act, for the due administration of estates. In these circumstances it is proposed by section 7 of the Bill to substitute for section 90 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, a section conferring on an executor or administrator an absolute power of disposal over moveable property, but, as regards immoveable property, subjecting an executor ordinarily to such restrictions, if any, as are imposed on him by the will appointing him, and an administrator of restrictions similar to those imposed on a guardian by Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864. It is also proposed by section 10 of the Bill to confer on persons who have already taken out probate or letters of administration [illegible] under Act V of 1881 the unrestricted powers, prospectively and retrospectively, which under the Hindu Wills Act used to be, conferred and under the Indian Succession Act are conferred, on executors and administrators. It is further proposed by section 10 of the Bill to remove a doubt whether section 90 of the Act of 1881 is to be construed, with respect to transfers made after the first day of April, 1881, as applying to executors and administrators to whom probates, and letters of administration with copy of the will annexed, were granted under the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, before that day. The other sections of the Bill are of secondary importance.

Sections 4 and 8 will enable Courts which are not Courts of Record, and cannot punish for such contempt as is involved in the omission to submit an inventory or account, to insist in proper cases, either in the interests of the revenue or at the instance of a person interested in the administration of an estate, on the submission of such documents as Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881 now require to be submitted in all cases, without, however, making any express provision for enforcing their submission. Section 9 is designed to remove a doubt which has existed since the enactment of article 2 of the first schedule to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, with respect to the stamp to which an administration-bond under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, is liable. Article 16 of the second schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870, fixed the fee on an administration-bond at eight rupees; under the Stamp Act, 1879, the same duty as that payable on a security-bond, which in no case exceeds five rupees, is imposed; but the former provision was not repealed, and questions have arisen as to the Act under which the duty ought to be levied. With the consent of my hon'ble friend Mr. Westland I propose to abolish the higher rate and to fix five rupees as the maximum duty."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble also introduced the Bill.

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the collection of debts on successions, and afford protection to parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons. He said:—The present Bill has a history which goes back to 1881. In that year Mr. Pitt-Kennedy made a proposal that Act XXVII of 1860 and the Court-fees Act should be amended so as to impose upon a person taking out a certificate a fee of two per cent. upon the entire value of the estate of the deceased. The proposal was based on these grounds—first, that the lower fee taken on certificates under Act XXVII of 1860 tempted persons to substitute the certificate procedure for the more perfect system of taking out administration; second, that the system of certificates gave an advantage to some classes of the community over others, who could proceed only by the regular system of administration; and, third, that the grant of a certificate was by large classes of the community regarded, though erroneously, as equivalent to the establishment of a representative title as against the world. These proposals were referred to Local Governments in April, 1881; but the weight of local authority was against giving any new character to the Certificate Act; it was considered that the mass of the people were not ripe for the imposition of a regular system of administration as a condition precedent to the realization of the deceased's debt. But it was shown that the neglect and evasion of the law which were among the grounds of Mr. Pitt-Kennedy's proposals were extremely common. Though the law nominally imposed a two per cent duty, it practically left it quite optional with the payer whether he should pay it or not. First of all, a person could obtain a certificate on a valuation of Rs. 20 only, and having got it could apply it to the collection of a debt of Rs. 20,000. The Court-fees Act, indeed, laid down that the holder had to file an account after a year; but the provision was not effective, and, as a matter of a fact, was continually evaded. So also it was found that applicants occasionally pursued their cases in the Court so far as to have themselves declared entitled to a certificate, but stopped at that point in order to avoid payment of the duty required upon its actual issue. And the law itself contained an express provision against absence of certificate being considered a disqualification even in the cases of a refractory debtor sued in Court; for it is provided that the Court should not admit the plea unless it considered it was founded upon a real doubt as to the title of the claimant. To remedy these defects in the law, Major Baring introduced in this Council in March, 1883, a Bill to amend Act XXVII of 1860. The main provision of the Bill was that the certificate should be a certificate for the collection only of such debts as were specifically enumerated in it. Following out the principle that there should be no compulsory administration, the Bill was so worded that the certificate-holder was not obliged to take out a certificate for, or pay duty upon, debts which he believed he could amicably collect without one, but he could not sue for any debt unless it was first expressly included; and of course he had a strong motive to insert, and pay duty upon, any debts regarding the collection of which he was not quite assured. This Bill was referred to Local Governments, and was for the most part favourably reported on. Several improvements in detail were recommended; and the only objection made to it on principle was that the certificate should be made to compulsorily include all the debts due to the estate, and even the whole estate. But, as I have already stated, the Government was not prepared to adopt the view that no powers in respect of a deceased's estate should be given which fell short of complete administration; in fact, the primary principle of the Bill was the protection of debtors and not the administration of the estate. While this was going on, and before the Bill of 1883 had reached the stage of reference to a Select Committee, the Government of Bengal laid before the Government of India a representation regarding the absence of any security for the due realization of the stamp revenue both in the case of applicants for certificates and in the allied cases of applications for administration and for guardianship. The whole question was again submitted to local authorities, executive and judicial, and the present Bill is the outcome of such further amendments and suggestions as have received general approval. Part of the suggestions have been considered with reference to the Bill which the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble has to-day introduced. So far as regards the Bill relating to certificates, it will be observed that we still adhere to the voluntary principle. We have rejected proposals to include the whole of the debts of the estate, and not only those which will not be amicably paid; we have rejected proposals to attach a penalty to the non-submission of accounts, and proposals to give rewards to informers who bring to notice evasions in respect of valuation. And, although the certificate is not valid for the enforced recovery of any debt not mentioned in it, we protect any debtor who in good faith pays such a debt to the holder. The Bill is not a fiscal Bill in the sense of its imposing any new duties or taxes, but it will no doubt have the effect of increasing the revenue by preventing what are reported to be the very frequent evasions of the duties prescribed by the existing law.

The form of the Bill is changed since the subject was last before the Council. In 1883 it was thought sufficient to amend the Act of 1860, but it is now thought best, considering the additional changes now proposed, to abolish the old Act and substitute an entirely new one.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland also introduced the Bill.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, &C., AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. He says:—The purpose of this Bill is two-fold—in the first place, to make it quite clear what chapters and sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by recent legislation, apply to Presidency and Provincial Courts of Small Causes, respectively; and, secondly, to regulate the course of appeal from orders in insolvency-matters under the Code. Doubts have been expressed by competent authority as to the effect of Acts VI and VII of 1888 in respect of both these matters. Such doubts lead to unnecessary litigation, which it should be the object of the legislature to prevent. I therefore ask the Council to permit me to remove them by this Bill, which is a mere corollary to the earlier legislation of this year upon the subject.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble also introduced the Bill.

MADRAS.

LIPPERT'S HOTEL.—Mrs. Lippert, who has long been known in Madras as the hostess of Lippert's Hotel, has, we understand, purchased the Polo Ground Hotel, Bangalore, from Messrs. Drummont and Co. Lippert's Hotel will soon, we regret to say, be a thing of the past, and officers and others passing through Madras *enroute* to and from Burma and the Coast Ports will miss the convenient domicile where they have hitherto "put up."—*Madras Mail.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On the night of the 26th instant the goods train from Guntakul Junction arrived at Timmancherla Station, on the Madras Railway, and the engine driver, a native named Annamalay, lost control of his engine, which passed over the turn table, where he should have turned, smashed the dead buffers, and ran down an embankment of 7 feet. Two wagons behind it mounted the engine, and both wagons, and engine were wrecked. The driver sustained severe injuries in the back, and the guard was lightly hurt about the head. The local staff being insufficient for the purpose, a breakdown gang from Perambore was telegraphed for to raise the vehicles, &c.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 2.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—A gutter in G.—Hymns 157, 323 and 324.
10-30 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 229 and 303.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Garrett.
Anthem.—"Like as the heart."—Novello.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.—Te Deum 92.—Hymn 5.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymn 312.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Magnificat 27 Nunc Dimittis 95.—Hymns 23, 260 an 359.
The offertories will be given to the Church Fund.
7 a.m.—Daily Matins.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 252, 2334 and 539.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 206, 395, and 471.
Wednesday, Sept. 25.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE), FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 241, 164, and 319.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 210, 281, and 19.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matin and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 169, 175, and 322.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 263, 271, and 23.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 21, 225, and 274.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.

11 a.m. and 6 and 8 p.m.—Commencement of Special Revival Mission Services conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson. Everybody earnestly invited. Services will be continued every night during the week at 8 p.m.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
11 a.m.—Mr. D. Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. F. Pryce.
7-30 p.m.—Native Service.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon—(Parade Service).—Hymns 199, 279 and 165.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 217, 276, and 256.
8 a.m.—Daily Matins.

SEAMEN'S REST, FRERE ROAD.

Revd. B. Mitchell, Supt.

Divine Service at 6 p.m.—Singing for half an hour previous to meeting. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, cooks, stewards, and all friends of seamen cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Aloah, in the Victoria Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Institute Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrews Kirk, Fort.—Hymns 114, 132, 191 and 142.

IN the Queen's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Hawkins, the appeal in the libel case of Wood *vs.* Lord Durham was dismissed with costs. The appeal was from a decision by Mr. Justice Charles, refusing to allow the Earl of Durham to amend his statement of defence by adding a paragraph to the effect that at the time the libel was published the plaintiff was a person of such general reputation that he was not injuriously affected by it. Mr. Justice Manisty said he could not conceive of anything more likely to lead to injustice than that a witness should be put into the box to say a man's general reputation was bad; it was like giving a dog a bad name.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed daily with ROWLANDS' ODONTO. All dentists allow that neither washes or pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE is a harmless preparation for dyeing the hair permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and stores [illegible] for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THERE has been some very interesting matches played during the week ending August 10. It is pleasant to record two county matches—the Surrey and Sussex and Gloucestershire and Sussex contests—where the scores were something like what were early in the season. A very sensational piece of bowling occurred in the match between Kent and Sussex when it took Kent six wickets to score four runs. Tate, the young Sussex man, was bowling.

SURREY *VS.* NOTTS.

Surrey having played nine first-class county matches without suffering a single defeat, and Notts having been beaten five times, it was out of the question that the meeting of the two counties on the August Bank Holiday, at Kennington Oval, should excite the same extraordinary interest that it did last year. Last season the question of supremacy among the counties depended very much upon the result of the one game while now no such issues were involved. Surrey won the match by 78 runs—a victory clearly due to the splendid bowling of Beaumont and Lohmann. But Beaumont, it will be seen, took five wickets for 16 runs, and Lohmann five for 34. Beaumont's record for the match was nine wickets for 61 runs. Surrey have now played ten first-class county matches this season, and won them all, beating Notts, Middlesex, and Kent twice each, and Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Sussex, and Lancashire once each. Full score:

SURREY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Abel, c Brown, b Richardson	24	b Briggs	5
Mr J Shuter, b Flowers	24	l-b-w, b Richardson	42
Lohmann, c Gunn, b Flowers	10	c Richardson, b Attewell	3
Mr W W Read, b Richardson	0	b Flowers	15
Mr K J Key, c Barnes, b Richardson	0	b Attewell	20
Read, c and b Richardson	6	b Barnes	26
Mr M P Bowden, c Sherwin, b Flowers	15	b Richardson	14
Henderson, c Flowers, b Attewell	29	c and b Attewell	7
Wood, b Flowers	12	c Flowers, b Richardson	6
Beaumont, not out	2	not out	1
Bowley, b Flowers	0	b Attewell	3
		B	5
Total	122	Total	147

NOTTS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Scotton, b Beaumont	5	c Lohmann, b Beaumont	9
Gunn, b Beaumont	11	b Lohmann	0
Barnes, b Lohmann	7	c Wood, b Beaumont	0
Mr H B Daft, b Lohmann	39	b Beaumont	0
Flowers, c Wood, b Lohmann	21	b Beaumont	25
Attewell, c Lohmann, b Bowley	16	b Lohmann	0
Shacklock, b M Read	19	b Lohmann	0
Richardson, b Beaumont	8	b Lohmann	4
Brown, c Lohmann, b M Read	3	not out	4
Briggs, b Beaumont	0	c Henderson, b Lohmann	1
Sherwin, not out	1	c W Read, b Beaumont	7
Byes 7, l-b 1	8	B 3	3
Total	138	Total	53

NOTTS.—Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Lohmann	18·2	10	31	5
Beaumont	18	8	16	5

SURREY *VS.* SUSSEX.

Making the most of batting, almost for the first time since the 25th of June, on a really fast, true wicket, the Surrey Eleven gave a remarkable display of hitting at the Oval on Thursday, 9th ult. in their return match with Sussex, and at the call of time had scored, with only five men out, 424 runs. The match was not finished when the mail left. They went in at five minutes past twelve, and stumps were drawn at half-past six, the actual time of play, deducting the luncheon interval and a brief stoppage for refreshments, being about five hours and a half. The Sussex bowling, never very formidable on a fast wicket, was completely mastered, and at times runs came at an extremely rapid rate, 100 being made between ten minutes to four and five o'clock, and 124 in the last hour and a half. The foundation of the big score was laid by Shuter and Abel, who went in first together, and not for the first time this season, scored over 100 before they were separated. As the result of an hour and fifty-five minute's batting before luncheon they made 126, and after the interval they were got rid of at 161, Abel being easily caught at slip and Shuter bowled, leg stump. It was rather curious that, after staying so long, they should both have been out at the same total. The actual duration of their partnership was two hours and twenty minutes. Abel hit five fours, four threes, and four twos in his 59, and without being seen at quite his best, played a good innings. Shuter gave a chance to cover slip when he had made 11, and played a ball against his stumps without removing the bails when his score was 13, but after that he played very brilliantly, indeed, some of his cuts being especially fine. Included in his innings of 95 were thirteen fours, three threes, and two twos. W. W. Read and Lohmann carried the score to 206 before the latter was stumped from one of Humphrey's lobs, and then W. W. Read and Key made the longest stand of the day. They were together for two hours and ten minutes, and in that time added no fewer than 193 runs to the score. Having a perfect wicket to bat on, Read was himself again, and nothing could have been much better than the way in which he punished the Sussex bowling. Only once did the ball fairly beat him, and miss the wicket. Key was also seen to great advantage. Just after six o'clock, with the total at 394, Key played a ball hard on to his wicket. How finely he hit in getting his 84 the following figures will clearly show:—ten fours, six threes, and seven twos. Maurice Read followed in, and 400 went up at ten minutes past six. At 414, however, Humphreys, for the second time in the afternoon, got a wicket directly he went on, catching Maurice Read very smartly indeed from a hard return. At the drawing of stumps, as will be seen below, W. W. Read and Bowden were together, the former batsman having made 123. Present score:

SURREY.—First Innings.

Abel, c A. Hide, b J. Hide	59
Mr. J. Shuter, b A. Hide	95
Lohmann, st Phillips, b Humphreys	24
Mr. W. W. Read, not out	123
Mr. K. J. Key, b Newham	84
Read, c and b Humphreys	12
Mr. M. P. Bowden, not out	6
[illegible]	16
Total	[illegible]

Henderson, Wood, Beaumont, and Bowley to go in.

The Sussex eleven are:—Mr. F. H. Gresson, Quaife, Mr. W. Newham, Mr. J. M. Cotterill, J. Hide, Humphreys, Mr. C. A. Smith, Mr. G. Brann, A Hide, Phillips and Tate.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE *VS.* SUSSEX.

Another very heavy run-getting match was this county contest at Clifton when Gloucestershire won by seven wickets. The Clifton College ground played so well that in the course of less than three hours and a half's cricket Gloucestershire, who had the good fortune to win the toss, scored 328 runs in the first innings. E. M. Grace was out in the second over; but from the time of his dismissal to the drawing of stumps the batting, for once, mastered the bowling. The play was singularly even, no fewer than five partnerships being productive of more than 40 runs. Pullen's brilliantly played 70—an innings which lasted an hour and three-quarters—included six fours, six threes, and nine twos, and was free from anything like a mistake. When four wickets had fallen, Brain joined Radcliffe, and these two gentlemen added 51 while they were together, Radcliffe being bowled with the total at 167. After this came the best stand of the day, Brain and Townsend carrying the score from 167 to 34, Townsend was got rid of at last by a fine catch at long leg. Brain was cleverly caught at cover point, and with his dismissal stumps were drawn for the day, he and Page having put on 45 for the seventh wicket. Brain, who nearly always plays well on the Clifton ground, has not been seen to so much advantage for a long time. He was at the wickets two hours, and did not give a single chance in his 79, a capital innings, which included eight fours, four threes and seven twos. Sussex only made 130 in their turn and had to follow on making the magnificent score of 344, Newham being top scorer with 118. He went in first wicket down on Tuesday afternoon, with the score at 3, and was sixth man out, the total when he left being 237. His splendidly played innings—quite free from anything like a chance—lasted three hours and forty minutes, and comprised nine fours, four threes, nineteen two, and thirty-two singles. Brann, who went in when Newham left, hit with great freedom, and with three chances, all of them from hard hits, scored 73 out of 107, while he was at the wickets. Gloucestershire had 147 to get to win; but this task which on some grounds would have been a very heavy one at the end of a three days' match, presented no difficulty on the splendid wicket at Clifton, and the result was never really in doubt. And 147 runs were scored in rather less than two hours and the match won by seven wickets. Pullen took out his bat for 45, and for the second time in the match played admirable cricket. It will be noticed that in the three days 951 runs were made for the loss of thirty-three wickets, a strong contrast to the great bulk of the matches that have taken place since the middle of June. Full score:

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr W G Grace, b A Hide	21	c A Hide, b Tate	21
Mr E M Grace, c A Hide, b Tate	0	c Smith, b Tate	34
Mr W W F Pullen, l-b-w, b Smith	70	not out	45
Painter, b Tate	21	b Humphreys	18
Mr O G Radcliffe, b A Hide	34	not out	21
Mr J H Brain, c Smith, b A Hide	79		
Mr F Townsend, c Brann, b Humphreys	25		
Mr H V Page, c Phillips, b A Hide	19		
Mr E Peak, not out	27		
Woof, b A Hide	3		
Roberts, b Tate	10		
B 17, l-b 2	19	L-b 5, w 1, n-b 1	7
Total	328	Total	146

SUSSEX.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr F H Gresson, b Peake	5	c W G Grace b Woof	0
Quaife, b Peake	3	run out	5
Mr W Newham, b Peake	12	b Roberts	118
Mr J M Cotterill, b Woof	3	l-b-w b, W G Grace	12
J Hide, l w, b Woof	8	c Roberts, b Peake	68
Humphreys, c Pullen, b W G Grace	27	st Page, b W G Grace	16
Mr C A Smith, l-b-w, b Woof	11	c Page, b Roberts	4
Mr G Brann, b Woof	0	c Radcliffe, b Peake	73
A Hide, c Townsend, b W G Grace	27	c Page, b Peake	12
Phillips, not out	19	b Peake	0
Tate, c Woof, b W G Grace	1	not out	12
B 8, l-b 6	14	B 8, l-b 5, w 1	14
Total	130	Total	344

SUSSEX.—Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Woof	67	26	97	1
Mr W G Grace	30	4	69	2
Mr Peake	48·3	19	79	4
Mr Radcliffe	12	2	31	0
Roberts	21	10	27	2
Mr Page	5	1	15	0
Mr Townsend	7	3	9	0

Mr Radcliffe bowled a wide.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
A Hide	14·1	7	34	0
Mr Smith	17	6	32	0
Tate	14	4	31	2
J Hide	15	6	37	0
Humphreys	8	3	16	1

A. Hide bowled a wide, and Humphreys a no ball.

KENT AND SUSSEX.

This match ended in a very sensational manner, Kent winning very closely by one wicket. In their second innings Kent went in with 45 runs wanted to win. Up to a certain time it seemed as if the runs would be obtained pretty easily, the score reaching 41, or only four to win, with six wickets to go down. At this point Tate, the young Sussex bowler, was put on, and he met with a success to which, we should think, few parallels could be found in the records of first class matches. Before a single run had been hit from him he clean bowled George Hearne, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Fox, Walter Wright, and Alec Hearne, the whole complexion of the match undergoing such a change that Kent's last man had to go in with two runs still required to win the game. As may be easily imagined, the finish was eagerly watched; but two short runs settled the matter, and Kent left the field victorious. Every possible credit may be given to the Sussex eleven for the brilliant effort they made to save the match after it had looked hopeless.

SUSSEX.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr F H Gresson, c Wilson, b Wright	22	b A Hearne	18
Quaife, c Marchant, b Martin	4	b Martin	10
Mr G Brann, c and b Martin	0	c Wilson, b A Hearne	10
Mr W Newham, b Wright	0	b A Hearne	9
Mr J M Cotterill, c Wright, b Martin	5	c G Hearne, b A Hearne	3
J Hide, b Wright	3	b Martin	1
Humphreys, b Martin	5	b A Hearne	11
Mr C A Smith, b Wright	1	c Fox, b Martin	8
A Hide, c Marchant, b Martin	2	b A Hearne	7
Tate, not out	1	c G Hearne, b Martin	7
Phillips, st Kemp, b Martin	0	not out	0
Byes 6, l-b 2	8	B 9, l-b 3	12
Total	51	Total	96

KENT.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr W Rashleigh, b J Hide	0	c Newham, b A Hide	12
Mr J N Tonge, c A Hide, b J Hide	0	c Humphreys, b A Hide	2
Mr W H Patterson, b J Hide	4	c Tate, b A Hide	7
Mr G J Fox, c A Hide, b J Hide	10	b Tate	11
Mr L Wilson, l-b-w, b A Hide	12	c Tate, b A Hide	0
G G Hearne, l-b-w, b J Hide	1	b Tate	7
Mr F Marchant, b A Hide	18	b Tate	0
W Wright, not out	8	b Tate	1
Mr M C Kemp, run out	7	not out	0
A Hearne, b A Hide	28	b Tate	0
Martin, b J Hide	10	not out	2
Byes 9, l-b 1	10	B	3
Total	103	Total	45

KENT.—First Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
A Hide	41	21	46	3
J Hide	37·2	21	33	6
Mr Smith	7	5	5	0
Tate	13	7	9	0
Second Innings.				
A Hide	24·1	11	21	4
J Hide	22	14	20	0
Tate	4	3	1	5

SUSSEX.—Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Wright	6	0	11	0
Martin	35	20	21	4
A Hearne	29·2	11	47	6

KENT *VS.* AUSTRALIANS.

This match which opened Canterbury week was won by the Colonists, by 81 runs. Kent put a strong team into the field, so strong that Wootton, who has often bowled finely for the country, was not chosen. The Australians left out Boyle and Jarvis, the latter because of an injured knee, and the former because his bowling was not likely to be wanted. This gave the selection committee an opportunity of playing S. P. Jones, who has just recovered from a serious illness, and who yesterday appeared in the eleven for the first time since June. Turner's analysis was a very fine one, and in the whole match he took ten wickets for 69 runs. The Australians have now won sixteen matches, lost five, and drawn six.

AUSTRALIANS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A C Bannerman, b Wright	0	c F Hearne, b A Hearne	4
P S McDonnell, b Wright	23	c Kemp, b Wright	8
H Trott, b Wright	15	l-b-w, b Martin	22
G J Bonnor, c Kemp, b A Hearne	6	c Marchant, b Martin	43
S P Jones, not out	21	c and b G Hearne	0
C T B Turner, c A Hearne, b Wright	12	c Fox, b Martin	2
J D Edwards, l-b-w, b Wright	18	c Kemp, b Martin	33
J McC Blackham, b A Hearne	4	st Kemp, b Martin	0
J J Lyons, b A Hearne	3	not out	22
J Worrall, b Wright	4	b G Hearne	11
J J Ferris, b A Hearne	1	c Patterson, b A Hearne	3
B 1, l-b 2	3	Byes	3
Total	116	Total	152

KENT.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr W Rashleigh, b Ferris	5	b Turner	17
F Hearne, b Turner	8	c Bannerman, b Ferris	7
Mr W H Patterson, c Trott, b Ferris	11	c Trott, b Turner	2
Mr C J Fox, c McDonnell, b Ferris	21	c Bannerman, b Ferris	11
Geo Hearne, b Ferris	4	c Blackham, b Ferris	13
Mr L Wilson, b Ferris	0	l-b-w, b Turner	13
Mr F Marchant, b Turner	41	c Bannerman, b Ferris	0
A Hearne, b Worrall	6	b Turner	1
Mr M C Kemp, b Turner	5	b Turner	0
Wright, not out	0	not out	7
Martin, b Turner	2	b Turner	0
Leg-bye	1	Byes	10
Total	107	Total	80

KENT.—Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Turner	41	23	28	6
Ferris	40	19	42	4

M.C.C. AND GROUND *VS.* SCARBOROUGH.

Playing for the M.C.C. at Lord's on Saturday, August 4th, the only day by the way, upon which any cricket was practicable at Lord's during the week—Phillips, the Australian professional, did a splendid bowling performance. The game was played right through during the day, all four innings being completed, and the 40 wickets that fell only earning an aggregate of 216 runs. Phillips took 16 of the 20 Scarborough wickets at a cost of but 44 runs, this remarkable achievement being the cause of his side's victory by 58 runs. Peate, the once famous Yorkshire cricketer, was playing in the Scarborough team, and he obtained 11 M.C.C. wickets for 58 runs. Score:

M.C.C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr J S Russel, c Frank, b Peate	[illegible]	c Worsley, b Peate	0
Mr D D Pontifex, l-b-w, b Duckworth	6	c Worsley, b Peate	0
Chatterton, c Hunter, b Peate	6	run out	21
Mr R J Pope, c Frank, b Peate	1	c Bookless, b Peate	24
Mr G H Candler, b Duckworth	0	b Peate	[illegible]
Mr J Robertson, c Hunter, b Peate	31	c and b Baker	0
Mr T S Sindney, b Bookless	22	b Baker	0
Phillips, c Frank, b Bookless	1	c Frank, b Peate	0
Mr J F C Norman, b Peate	1	not out	4
Carlin, handled ball	1	b Peate	11
Rylott, not out	2	c Baines, b Baker	2
B 2, l-b 1	3		
Total	71	Total	[illegible]

SCARBOROUGH.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr S F Yeoman, b Phillips	6	b Phillips	3
Mr R Bland, c and b Phillips	1	c Carlin, b Phillips	0
Bookless, b Rylott	8	c and b Phillips	14
Mr R W Frank, c Rylott, b Philips	1	run out	8
Peate, st Carlin, b Phillips	0	b Rylott	5
Mr A Worsley, b Phillips	0	l-b-w, b Phillips	6
Major Bruce, st Carlin, b Rylott	7	b Phillips	2
Mr J Baines, c Rylott, b Phillis	5	b Phillips	1
D Hunter, b Phillips	1	b Phillips	4
Duckworth, not out	0	c Pope, b Phillips	2
Mr R Baker, b Phillips	0	not out	0
		B	5
Total	29	Total	50

PRESS *VS.* JOCKEYS.

The annual match between teams of racing pressmen and jockeys was played at the Queen's Club Ground, West Kensington, on Saturday, the result being a decisive victory for the jockeys by 122 runs on the first innings. The Press were all out before lunch time for 53, Mr. R. Moncreiffe, the old Harrovian, getting nine wickets for 36 runs. The Jockeys easily headed this total, their score amounting to 180 when the eleventh wicket fell. Towards this number the Hon. R. A. Ward, of this year's Eton eleven, contributed 52, his chief supporters being Mr. H. Owen, the gentleman jockey; Mr. R. I' Anson, the trainer; and young Joe Cannon, the jockey. Score:

PRESS.—First Innings.

Mr T S Webbe, b I'Anson	25
Mr G M Kelson, c H Owen, b Moncreiffe	5
Mr W Sapte, jun, c Ward, b Moncreiffe	7
Mr E F Fay, c I'Anson b Moncreiffe	1
Mr S A Smith, c I'Anson, b Moncreiffe	7
Mr J R Smith, c I Anson, b Moncreiffe	4
Mr W Ford, jun, b Moncreiffe	6
Mr T Callaghan, b I'Anson	3
Mr O Ashley, jun, b Moncreiffe	0
Mr S J Gale, c H Owen, b Moncreiffe	0
Mr A J Smith, c E R Owen, b Moncreiffe	0
Mr P A Widdowson, not out	1
Byes, &c	2
Total	53

JOCKEY'S.—First Innings.

Mr H Owen, c Fay, b S A Smith	19
Mr R I'Anson, c Sapte, b S A Smith	16
Hon R A Ward, l b w, b Fay	52
Mr R Moncreiffe, c and b Kelson	2
Mr T Cannon, jun, c and b Ashley	16
Mr M Cannon, c Webbe, b Kelson	2
Mr Joe Cannon, b Sapte	27
Mr W Nightingall, c Ford, b Sapt	14
Captain E R Owen, st Kelson, b Sapte	2
Captain Lee Barber, b Ashley	5
Mr A Coventry, not out	1
Lord Marcus Beresford, b Sapte	11
Byes, &c.	13
Total	180

THE LEPER SETTLEMENT IN HAWAII.

A COMMUNICATION from Hawaii gives the latest official information respecting the spread of leprosy in King Kalakaua's dominions. On April 1, 1886, there were 426 males and 227 female—or a total of 653—lepers at the settlement on Island of Molokai, where they are segregated by law from the rest of the population of Hawaii. From that date to July 1, 1887, twenty-four male and three female lepers were sent in. Owing apparently to a strict enforcement of the law, 186 male and 113 female lepers were added to the settlement between July, 1887, and March, 1888. The deaths in two years numbered 230, and 749 lepers remained alive upon Molokai—492 males and 257 females—on the 1st of April last. At the hospital at Kaka-ako there were at the same date 53 lepers, and it is officially estimated that upwards of 400 others were at large at that period.

The disease is spreading, owing, it is alleged, to the refusal of the native Hawaiians to believe it contagious. They offer a stolid, passive resistance to the law requiring lepers to be sent to Molokai, hence the discovery of new cases is rendered extremely difficult to the inspectors and "leper detectives" of Honolulu. In some cases the Government allow healthy persons, near relations of the diseased ones, to accompany them to, and serve them at, the quarantine settlement at Molokai. Much difficulty is found in limiting the number of "kokuas," or helpers, for many of the healthy wish to go with their diseased friends, not only from affection, but to obtain rations and shelter and clothing at the Government expense. That the disease is contagious is an inference from nothing but its spread. Many persons [illegible]

[illegible] Ki[illegible] ish [illegible] lepro[illegible] alleges [illegible] served on[illegible] There is so[illegible] inviting M. Pa[illegible] to suggesting some m[illegible] ting to some extent its virule[illegible] have obtained in Honolulu that M. [illegible] to gain the £25,000 bonus offered by the G[illegible] of New South Wales for the discovery of a [illegible] method of rabbit extermination, and that the [illegible] French practitioner would perhaps be prepared to "tackle" the leprosy in Hawaii upon similar terms.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

BY direction of the Lambeth Conference the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have issued a pamphlet containing: (*a*) the Encyclical Letter addressed to "the Faithful in Christ Jesus;" (*b*) the resolutions formally adopted by the Conference; and (*c*) reports of committees accepted but not adopted by the Conference. These communications embody the public results of the third decennial council of the Anglican Church, holden at Lambeth from July 7 to July 28 inclusive. The prelates attending numbered 145, representing the Church as follows:—The Archbishop of Canterbury and 33 Bishops of the Province of Canterbury; the Archbishop of York and 11 Bishops of the Province of York; the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin and nine Irish Bishops; the Primus of Scotland and five Bishops; the Bishop of Minnesota (representing the Presiding Bishop of the United States) and 28 American Bishops; the Metropolitan of Fredericton and eight Canadian Bishops; the Metropolitan of Calcutta and four Indian Bishops; the Metropolitan of Guiana and six West Indian Bishops; the Metropolitan of Sydney and three Australian Bishops; four Bishops from New Zealand; six from South Africa; four from the Canadian Territories; and the remainder missionary Bishops, including the Bishop of Gibraltar and the Bishop in Jerusalem and the East, who exercise chorepiscopal functions. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol acted as episcopal secretary; the Dean of Windsor as general secretary; and the Archdeacon of Maidstone as assistant secretary. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at all meetings of the Conference.

The Encyclical Letter refers to the following, amongst other subjects:—

TEMPERANCE.

Noble and self-denying efforts h[illegible] many ye[illegible] within and without th[illegible] suppre[illegible] that the[illegible] be incre[illegible] manifold. The evil effects of this sin on the life of the Church and the nation can scarcely be exaggerated. But we are constrained to utter a caution against a false principle which threatens to creep in and vitiate much useful work. Highly valuable as we believe total abstinence to be as a means to an end we desire to discountenance the language which condemns the use of wine as wrong in itself, independently of its effects on ourselves or on others, and we have expressed our disapproval of a reported practice (which seems to be due to some extent to the tacit assumption of this principle) of substituting some other liquid in the celebration of Holy Communion.

PURITY.

On the other hand, Christian Society is only now awakening to a sense of its active duty in the matter of purity; and we therefore desire to avail ourselves of an occasion which has brought together representatives of the Anglican Communion from distant parts of the world, to proclaim a crusade against that sin which is before all others a defilement of the body of Christ and a desecration of the temple of the Holy Spirit. We recall the earnest language of the report—we believe that nothing short of general action by all Christian people will avail to arrest the evil; we call upon you to rally round the standard of a high and pure morality; and we appeal to all whom our voice may reach to assist us in raising the tone of public opinion and in stamping out ignoble and corrupt traditions which are not only a dishonour to the name of our Master, Christ, but degrading to the dignity of a being created in the image of God.

SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.

In vital connexion with the promotion of purity is the maintenance of the sanctity of marriage, which is the centre of social morality. This is seriously comprised by facilities of divorce, which have been increased in recent years by legislation in some countries. We have therefore held it our duty to reaffirm emphatically the precept of Christ relating thereto, and to offer some advice which may guide the clergy of our Communion in their attitude towards any infringement of the Master's rule.

POLYGAMY.

The sanctity of marriage as a Christian obligation implies the faithful union of one man with one woman until the union is severed by death. The polygamous alliances of heathen races are allowed on all hands to be condemned by the law of Christ; but they present many difficult practical problems which have been solved in various ways in the past. We have carefully considered this question in the different lights thrown upon it from various parts of the mission field. While we have refrained from offering advice on minor points, leaving these to be settled by the local authorities of the Church, we have laid down some broad lines on which alone we consider that the missionary may safely act. Our first care has been to maintain and protect the Christian conception of marriage, believing that any immediate and rapid successes which might otherwise have been secured in the mission field would be dearly purchased by any lowering or confusion of this idea.

OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY.

The due observance of Sunday as a day of rest, of worship, and of religious teaching has a direct bearing on the moral well-being of the Christian community. We have [illegible] served of late a growing laxity which threatens to im[illegible] its sacred character. We strongly deprecate this ten[illegible]. We call upon the leisurely classes not selfishly to withdraw from others the opportunities of rest and of religion. We call upon master and employer jealously [illegible] the privileges of the servant and the workm[illegible] "the Lord's Day" we have a priceless heritage. [illegible] it incurs a terrible responsibility.

SOCIALISM.

Intimately connected with these moral questions is the attitude of the Christian Church towards the social problems of the day. Excessive inequality in the distribution of this world's [illegible] and desperate pov[illegible] side by [illegible] many anxious considerations to any thoughtful person who is penetrated with the mind of Christ. No more important problems can well occupy the attention—whether of clergy or laity—than such as are connected with what is popularly called Socialism. To study schemes proposed for redressing the social balance, to welcome the good which may be found in the aims or operations of any, and to devise methods, whether by legislation or by social combinations, or in any other way, for a peaceful solution of the problems without violence or injustice, is one of the noblest pursuits which can engage the thoughts of those who strive to follow in the footsteps of Christ. Suggestions are offered in the report which may assist in solving this problems.

CARE OF EMIGRANTS.

One class of persons more especially had a claim upon the consideration and sympathy of the Conference. In our emigrants we have a social link which binds the Churches of the British Islands to the Church of the United States, and to the Churches in the Colonies. No more pertinent question, therefore, could have been suggested for our deliberations than our duty towards this large body of our fellow Christians. It is especially incumbent upon the Church to follow them with the eye of sympathy at every point in their passage from their old home to their new, to exercise a watchful care over them, and to protect them from the dangers, moral and spiritual, which beset their path. We have endeavoured to offer some suggestions, by following which this end may be attained.

HOME REUNION.

After anxious discussion we have resolved to content ourselves with laying down certain articles as a basis on which approach may be, by God's blessing, made towards home reunion. These articles, four in number, will be found in the resolutions.

The attitude of the Anglican Communion towards the religious bodies now separated from it by unhappy divisions would appear to be this:—We hold ourselves in readiness to enter into brotherly conference with any of those who may desire intercommunion with us in a more or less perfect form. We lay down conditions on which such intercommunion is, in our opinion, and according to our conviction, possible. [illegible] we may long to embrace those now alienated fr[illegible] so that the ideal of the one flock under the one Shepherd may be realised, we must not be unfaithful stewards of the great deposit intrusted to us. We cannot desert our position either as to faith or discipline. That concord would, in our judgment, be neither true nor desirable which should be produced by such surrender.

But we gladly and thankfully recognise the real religious work which is carried on by Christian bodies not of our Communion. We cannot close our eyes to the visible blessing which has been vouchsafed to their labours for Christ's sake. Let us not be misunderstood on this point. We are not insensible to the strong ties, the rooted convictions, which attach them to their present position. These we respect, as we wish that on our side our own principles and feelings may be respected. Competent observers, indeed, assert that not in England only, but in all parts of the Christian world, there is a real yearning for unity—that men's hearts are moved more than heretofore towards Christian fellowship. The Conference has shown in its discussions as well as its resolutions that it is deeply penetrated with this feeling. May the spirit of love move on the troubled waters of religious differences.